

# The Mining Journal AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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[PRICE 6d.

MINING AND RAILWAY SHARES, REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, &c.  
**M**R. C. WARTON'S NEXT PERIODICAL SALE of the above description of property will take place, by Auction, at the Mart, on Wednesday, the 23rd of August, at Twelve o'clock, and will include SHARES in the following VALUABLE MINES:—Wheat Kitty, Cara Brea, Halian Beagle, Kellwarr, Wheal Jewel, Wheal Agar, Thirty Shares in the Wherry Mines (all calls paid), also One Hundred & 10 Shares in the Bolivar Mining Association (all paid up, and not liable to any further call), and Five Shares in the Hayle Railway. Particulars may be had at the Mart; and of Mr. C. Warton, Auctioneer, and Agent, 38, Threadneedle-street.

REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, &c.—PERIODICAL SALE.

**S**HUTTLEWORTH AND SONS respectfully inform the Public, that the next PERIODICAL SALE of Reversionary Interests, Policies in Insurance, Life Interests, Annuities, Advowsons, Next Presentations, Shares in public Institutions, and all Securities dependent upon human life, is appointed to take place at the Mart, on Friday, Sept. 1, at Twelve. —Particulars may be had ten days previous to the sale, at the Mart; and at Messrs. Shuttleworth and Sons' Offices for the sale and purchase of estates, valuations, surveying, &c., 2, Poultry, August 5.

**B**IRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, AND THAMES JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, hereby give notice, that the THIRD GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the proprietors will be held at the City Tavern, on Wednesday, the 6th day of September next, for the purpose receiving the Report of the Directors, and otherwise proceeding as is authorised and directed by the said Act. The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely. Office, 26, Austin-friars, August 16. **HENRY LUARD**, Chairman.

**B**IRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, AND THAMES JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.—CALL FOR A FOURTH INSTALMENT OF TWO POUNDS PER SHARE.—The Directors of the Birmingham, Bristol and Thames Junction Railway Company having resolved to call (under the Act of Incorporation) for a Fourth Instalment of Two Pounds per share; notice is hereby given, that the proprietors are required to pay, on or before the 21st of August next, into any one of the undermentioned banks, the sum of Two Pounds on each of their respective shares:—London, London and Westminster Bank; Manchester, Manchester and Liverpool District Bank; Bristol, West of England and South Wales District Bank; Salisbury, Wills and Horset Banks. By order, **JOHN THOMPSON**, Sec.

**C**ALCUTTA AND SAUGUR RAILWAY AND HARBOUR COMPANY.—The subscribers are hereby requested to TRANSMIT TO the company's office, No. 7, Bishopsgate-street, London, their NAMES and ADDRESS, and the NUMBER of each BOND or SHARE they respectively hold, preparatory to the Directors appropriating the funds in their hands among the several subscribers in this Company, agreeably with the resolution passed at the meeting held on the 7th day of August last, at the George and Vulture Tavern. By order, **JOSEPH ESDAILE**, Chairman.

**C**OMMERCIAL RAILWAY to BLACKWALL.—CALL FOR ONE POUND per share, to equalize the deposits paid by the subscribers to the Commercial Railway with those paid by the subscribers to the London and Blackwall Railway. Those subscribers to the Commercial Railway who have not yet paid the above Call are hereby required to pay the same into the London and Westminster Bank, 38, Throgmorton-street, to the account of the Company, on or before the 30th day of September next, and any shares upon which the deposit shall not then have been paid will be subject to forfeiture. Office, 34, Cornhill, August 15. **JOSEPH ESDAILE**, Chairman.

**H**AYLE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Parliament, a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the Hayle Railway Company will be held at their offices, Rectory House, London-wall, London, on Friday, the 1st day of September next, at One o'clock precisely, to receive the directors' report, and on the general business of the company. By order of the Board of Directors, **R. H. PIKE**, Clerk of the Company.

**R**IO DOCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the City of London Tavern, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at One o'clock precisely; and the Directors beg to remind those shareholders who have not yet paid the call of One Pound per share that, in accordance with the resolution of the Special Meeting held on the 26th ult., Saturday, the 19th instant, is the last day for receiving the said call, after which time all shares upon which the call shall remain unpaid will be absolutely forfeited. By order of the Directors, **R. MESSEY**, Sec.

**E**ASTERN COAST OF CENTRAL AMERICA COMPANY.—RESOLUTIONS of the Meeting of shareholders of the Eastern Coast of Central America Company, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, on Monday, 6th August, 1837:—

1. That the Secretary be authorised to receive all shares which shall forthwith be deposited, upon the condition (to be specified on his receipt to be given for the same) that if the instalment of Thirty Shillings per share be not paid on such shares on or before the 5th of September next, the parties so depositing shall not, subsequently to that date, be entitled to demand debentures; but that their shares shall be thereby forfeited, and the Directors shall be at liberty to sell the same for the benefit of the Company.

2. That in case the number of shares paid upon on or before the 5th of September next, shall not yield 5,675. 10s., the new Directors be empowered to sell the received debentures to the extent of the deficit, upon such terms as may appear most advisable—first offering them by letter to such parties as shall then have converted their shares into debentures.

3. That a Special General Meeting of shareholders be convened for Monday, the 1st instant, at One o'clock precisely, at the George and Vulture Tavern, for the purpose of making a call on such shares as shall not be deposited and paid up previously to the 5th of September next. **LEONARD S. COXE**, Sec.

**B**RITISH AND FOREIGN BANKING COMPANY (La Banque Anglo-Etrangere), 32, Lombard-street.—Persons proceeding to the Continent are, on application, accommodated with LETTERS of CREDIT andILLS of EXCHANGE payable at any given place; or with Circular Notes, "Bills Circulaires," and Circular Letters of Credit, which are receivable in one sum, or in different amounts, at any of the numerous Agencies of the Company, according to the traveller's wish or convenience. Foreign Coins supplied or purchased. **FRED. E. HORNEMAN**, Managing Director.

**A**NTI DRY-ROT COMPANY.—KYAN'S PATENT.—Office, 2, Lime-street-square. The Directors of this Company beg to solicit the attention of the public, and more particularly that of architects and engineers, to the importance of having the timber of such works in which they may be engaged effectually preserved from decay by being submitted to Kyan's process. The Directors have the satisfaction of stating, that the following eminent engineers have adopted Kyan's process for the preparation of sleepers in the undermentioned important undertakings:—  
ENGINEERS.

London and Birmingham Railway . . . . . R. Stephenson, Esq.  
Great Western Railway . . . . . J. K. Brunel, Esq.  
North Midland Railway . . . . . G. Stephenson, Esq.  
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Railway . . . . . J. Hartley and J. Hartley, jun., Esq.  
London and Croydon Railway . . . . . Jos. Gibbs, Esq.  
Licences are granted by the Company for the use of the patent process to architects, engineers, railway companies, timber merchants, and private noblemen and gentlemen for their estates.

**T**HE PATENT SAFETY FUZE, for BLASTING ROCKS in Mines, Quarries, and for Submarine operations. This article affords the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious mode of effecting any very hazardous operation. From many testimonies to its usefulness, with which the Manufacturers have been favoured from every part of the kingdom, we enclose the following letter, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., &c. &c.  
I am very glad to hear that my recommendations have been of any service to you. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuze; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evidence of this.

Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAYNE, Camborne, Cornwall. **HENRY TRIBE**, Sec.

**W**EST TRESAVEAN MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that the GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, the 29th day of September, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely.—The Directors also give notice, that they have this day made a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share, to be paid on or before the 14th day of September next, to Sir W. Lubbock, Bart., and Co, London; Phoenix Bank, Liverpool; or the Western District Bank, Truro; and all shares on which the said Call is not paid by the above date will become Forfeited, according to the endorsement on the scrip. **HENRY TRIBE**, Sec.

**B**RITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.—The Shareholders are reminded, that the time for the PAYMENT of the Call now made, of Five shillings per share, will EXPIRE on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., and by a recent resolution of the Proprietaries, the Directors are required to enforce rigidly the precise terms endorsed on the Scrip Certificates; and Shares, therefore, on which the above call then remains unpaid, will be IRREVOCABLY FORFEITED. N.B.—The Special General Meeting of Shareholders, adjourned from the 26th ult., will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Wednesday, the 1st inst., to receive the Report of the Committee. The Chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely. Adam's-court, Aug. 16. **W. CODNER**, Secretary.

**A**LBION COPPER MINING COMPANY.—It having been unanimously resolved, at a Special General Meeting of the shareholders in this Company, held on the 24th ult., "that a Call of Five Shillings per share be this day made." The Directors desire hereby to remind the shareholders, that the said call must be paid into the Company's bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., on or before the 23rd instant, as on such shares which shall then remain unpaid will be absolutely FORFEITED, according to the conditions of the prospectus.

7, Threadneedle-yard, August 14. **HENRY WEBB**, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

**WHEAL HARMONY AND MONTAGUE MINING COMPANY.**  
An adjourned general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at their offices, Panacea-lane, on Monday, the 14th inst. **JOHN BRIGHT**, Esq., in the chair.

The report of the committee of investigation was read.

REPORT.

Aug. 14.—In pursuance of a resolution passed at the general meeting of proprietors, Holden on the 26th of June last, appointing us, the undersigned, a committee to examine and audit the accounts of the company, we proceeded in the discharge of our duty, first, to ascertain the conditions upon which the company was based, when, for the first time, we heard of a set of resolutions embodying the company, prepared, passed, and signed by the late directors, previous to the issuing of the prospectus of the company—this we understand to have been the chart by which the late directors professed to be guided in the discharge of their duty to the shareholders; and had the whole of these conditions been strictly adhered to, it is more than probable that there would have been little to remark upon.

We have proceeded to the investigation of the accounts, taking the various items of disbursement in rotation, as charged in the statement submitted to the meeting—some few of which require comment.

The first item, "contingent expenses," in the formation of the company, 6171. 15s. 3d. This item embraces the cost of various journeys to Liverpool, Birmingham, Cornwall, &c.; and the ordinary expenses of travelling, at all times great, has been very materially increased by an adherence to one of the resolutions before alluded to, viz., "that in the event of the directors, or any of them, or the permanent auditor being required and authorised by a resolution of the board to proceed to investigate the accounts and operations of the company, in Cornwall or elsewhere, he shall be allowed and paid at and after the rate of 3l. per day for his or their loss of time; and also be reimbursed all reasonable travelling and other expenses necessarily incurred, in consequence of such journey or attendance thereon." The same liberality has also been extended to the late solicitor of the company, and to Mr. Andrews, who was appointed auditor of the company, and as such received three-quarter's salary, at 150l. per annum, although not qualified as auditor, in accordance with these resolutions, by holding sixty shares in the capital stock of the company; and so far as we can learn, has not performed the duty of auditor entitling him to such compensation.

The charge for advertisements is great, but a necessary expense, in the formation of the company, and like many other charges, will not again occur.

The fixtures have been ready for the benefit of the company. The furniture is now in hand, the property of the company.

The next charge requiring any observation is the agency—principally a commission paid to brokers and agents in different parts of the country, upon the sale of shares. There is also an item of 192l. 5s. paid to various brokers in London, being for premiums and commission upon shares bought and sold upon the Stock Exchange, with a view to promote competition, and create a demand for shares—such a system is to be discouraged in all cases, and perhaps the only extenuating circumstance that can be offered in this instance, is the fact, that the concern was assailed on all sides by parties either dealers of possessing the property themselves, or were otherwise interested in creating a prejudice against the undertaking.

The amount for purchase of the machinery, mines, &c., 11,500l., has been paid in cash 4750l., and by shares and calls endorsed thereon 6750l.

The large sum of money remitted to the value, 15,625l., has been applied to the payment of labour to the amount of 11,905l. 1s. 6d., and the residue for supplies. The vouchers for the whole of the latter payments have been inspected by us, and the items forming the amount for labour are set forth in the monthly cost sheet sent up from the mines. We regret having to remark that the tardiness with which the various calls upon the shareholders when made, have been responded to, has, we fear, caused us to pay considerably more for many articles of merchandise than we should have done had we paid for them in accordance with one of the conditions of the company, viz., with cash instead of taking rather extended credit. All the other items of charge, rent, salaries, petty disbursements, &c., appear usual, and require no particular comment, with the exception of that for law charges and directors' attendance; there is 24l. paid on account of law charges, which includes a professional journey into Cornwall, to inquire into title, &c.; but although your committee have twice applied to the late solicitor of the company for his account, it has not up to this time been delivered. We find by one of the resolutions previously alluded to, that the directors were allowed to retain out of the funds of the company a sum not exceeding 150l. per annum each for their services to the company, to be paid to them for punctual attendance at the board meetings; such payments have been made in accordance with this resolution up to March last, with the exception of Mr. Noad, who has been paid only up to Christmas. The sums paid are to Mr. Walker 181l. 15s., Mr. Noad 147l. 5s., and Mr. Jones 182l. 10s. We're informed that these gentlemen claim their fees for attendance up to the time of their retirement from office, which, if allowed, would increase the payments as follows:—Mr. Walker 43l. 10s., Mr. Noad 76l. 10s., Mr. Jones 43l. 10s., making 163l. 10s. In respect to this claim, we have to observe, that neither of these gentlemen have paid any money beyond the deposit on the shares held by them as their qualification, up to the 14th day of March, the day upon which they last issued checks for the payment of their fees of office, consequently there was at that time due and unpaid upon their qualifications four calls.

In discharge of our duty to the shareholders and ourselves, we beg to call the attention of the directors to this fact. Upon a general review of the accounts, your committee have to report that the whole of the money has been applied for the use of the company; and although they cannot but remark that, in many instances the expenditure has been lavish, they entertain a confident expectation that with an improved system of economy and management, and a judicious application of the funds, which they have no doubt will be attained under the present direction, the undertaking will reimburse the shareholders for their outlay.

Before concluding, your committee strongly recommend every proprietor to respond promptly to the calls as they are made, as without this co-operation it is impossible that the concern can be conducted with that vigour which is essential to success. **J. TOWNLEY**, **J. OAKLEY**, **W. P. THOMAS**.

A SHAREHOLDER inquired, whether the company had not paid more for supplies, in consequence of the money not being duly remitted? upon which the CHAIRMAN answered, that they had no reason to consider that such was the case.

Mr. TOWNLEY said, the committee did not feel called upon to give an opinion of the mines; there appeared, by the cost sheets, to have been a sum of 11,905l. expended for labour, and with regard to the accounts generally, they had been kept in a very irregular manner, and reflected great discredit on the former directors, but the committee had had vouchers laid before them for every payment made, except 10l., for which it was concluded the voucher had been mislaid, which no doubt could be found, upon search being instituted.

Mr. THOMAS observed, that the entries of the merchants' accounts had only been partially made in London, while others had been made at the mines.

Mr. COX, having stated his wish to be informed whether they had paid more for labour, on account of the money not having been remitted regularly.

Mr. THOMAS, in reply, said that the monies had been remitted to the mine for labour, and that the merchants' bills had only gone in arrear; had it been the case with the labourers, they would certainly have struck for wages.

Mr. COX, advertizing to Mr. Abbott's expectations not being borne out by facts, stated he was informed by Mr. Kirkman that a statement had been made between Mr. Abbott and himself, and wishing to ascertain what might be true, and such document being in existence, it would be satisfactory to him to see it.

Mr. THOMAS said he had not seen such document, but being informed of its existence, he had asked for it to be produced, when he was promised it should be. He observed, from the accounts received this morning, the mines appeared to be very much improved.

The CHAIRMAN, having stated it was necessary the report of the committee be received or rejected,

Mr. COX observed, that he should have liked the committee to have given an opinion as to whether it was advisable to proceed with the undertaking; there could be no objection to receive the report, and he only regretted it did not go further.

A PROPRIETOR stated, that the Liverpool shareholders held a meeting, and a stormy one too, when, being satisfied, they came to the conclusion

**T**AVISTOCK MINING COMPANY.—FINAL DIVIDEND of the ASSETS of this COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the General Meeting of the shareholders held on the 14th March last, dissolving the Company, are READY TO PAY, ONE POUND THREE SHILLINGS per share to the holders of shares in the Company, on application at the office, stating the number of shares claimed upon, the payment of which will be made the day following the application.

6, New Broad-street, Aug. 16.

**T**AMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company remind the shareholders, that Monday, the 21st instant, is the last day on which they can receive the instalment of One Pound per share (making in the whole Three Pounds per share), and that no money can be received after that day; and such shares as are not then paid upon will be absolutely FORFEITED.

2, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, Aug. 16.

**T**INCROFT MINING COMPANY.—The shareholders are reminded that the LAST DAY allowed for the payment of the Call of Ten Shillings per share (making in all Six Pounds Ten Shillings per share) EXPIRES on the 26th instant.

HALL, THOMPSON, and SEWELL.

**T**RELEIGH CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that a further CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share has been made, payable to the Company's bankers, Messrs. Vere, Sape, Banbury, and Co., Lombard-street, or to the Western District Banking Company, Truro, on or before the 12th day of September next; and that all shares on which the above call shall not be paid within one month after that day will be absolutely forfeited.

By order of the Directors, **J. BAWDEN**, Secretary.

**W**HEAL SISTERS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be held at the White Hart Tavern, on Wednesday, the 30th August inst., at Two o'clock precisely.

GEORGE MORGAN, Sec.

Offices, 87, New Broad-street, Aug. 3.

**W**HEAL LENOX (NORTH HILL) SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY.

The Directors of the above-mentioned Company do hereby give Notice, that the NINTH CALL of TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE on each share will be paid to their Secretary, Mr. Richard Kingdon Frost, of Launceston, on the 25th day of September next, and if default be made in payment thereof on that day, or within thirty days thereafter, the shares will be forfeited to the Company.

Launceston, August 12.

W. CODNER, Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN, having stated it was necessary the report of the committee be received or rejected,

Mr. COX observed, that he should have liked the committee to have given an opinion as to whether it was advisable to proceed with the undertaking; there could be no objection to receive the report, and he only regretted it did not go further.

A PROPRIETOR stated, that the Liverpool shareholders held a meeting, and a stormy one too, when, being satisfied, they came to the conclusion

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of paying up their calls and carrying on the undertaking; he reminded them, that carrying it on was not a matter of taking up a new concern, and the question was, should they sell the materials and divide the residue. He was pleased to see the proceeds of the last sale exceeded the estimate.

A protracted conversation arose, in the course of which Mr. Cox expressed his dissatisfaction of the management at the mines, wishing to know what had been done for the money expended for labour, as it was his opinion that a greater part had been expended on other mines, and further observed, that at the last meeting, when he put the question to Mr. Abbott, as to whether he was aware of the Tolgas mine stopping, the answer to which was, "who could have thought of the Tolgas mine stopping," quite decided him in his opinion; after some further conversation, it was resolved unanimously,

"That the report of the committee be referred to the directors, and that the thanks of the meeting be given for their services."

The following report from Mr. Abbott was then read:—

*August 12.—You may state the following as the present condition of Harmony and Montague mines. The dam at the forty-four is now proved good and effectual, as the water has risen two and a half fathoms above the dam, and there is no leakage; we are therefore pulling up all our materials, pit work, &c., from Montague shaft. We must now prepare our dams for the twenty-four and sixteen fathom levels. The lode in the adit level, Wheal Francis, South Montague, is very favourable indeed, about a foot wide. We have about twelve fathoms to drive to the shaft you saw; after this we shall throw out a cross-cut to the south lode about fourteen fathoms, and there is another a few fathoms further south.*

*It appears we are now under the hard ironstone which so bothered them in the former working; if this is a fact, we shall soon know there is great probability of our being able to raise some ore in a short time from this part of the mine.*

In Harmony, Walker shaft is down to the forty-four, and we are just about to make a communication to the shaft from Croft Cubitt lode; we shall then put flat-rods, and the pitwork from Montague into this new engine-shaft, and drain the water from the south lodes at this level, and sink the shaft as fast as possible to the seventy-four. We are not raising much tin stuff now, nor shall we for some time, although we have cut a new tin lode—we must get the stamps up. We have at surface about 3500 sacks of tin stuff, not much, but paying work. When our stamps are up we shall raise richer work than this, as well as more of it. Wednesday week will be our sampling day, on which we shall weigh in about sixty tons of good ore. You must recollect that our late deranged state has deprived us of more than the like sampling. Our pitches generally looking somewhat better; as to our levels, the ground in the sixty-four fathom cross-cut, south of the engine-shaft, continues hard. We hope to cut the Croft Cubitt lode in about four and a half fathoms further driving; and the sixty-four cross-cut, south of Williams's, in about three fathoms more. We expect to cut Buller's south lode, fifty-four south, towards the New or Great South lode, about five and a half fathoms, to intersect the lode. We expect the ground hard in the thirty-four, south of middle cross-course. We have cut through a tin lode, but cannot yet turn upon it, as we are driving after Allan's copper lode, which we expect to cut in about three fathoms further driving. On the sixteen cross-cut, they yesterday cut a branch, with a little ore in it; the end east, on Croft Cubitt lode, at the fifty-four, in nearly a foot wide—six inches of it very good for ore. The same lode, in the same level, winze sinking, with eight inches of lode, good for ore. The forty-four east, on the same lode, small, but producing a little ore. The forty-four, or Great South lode, a winze sinking, in a very large lode, with a good leader of ore, eight inches wide. The forty-four east, same lode, very large, with good stones of ore occasionally. The forty-four, east of Treglawn's, on the tin and copper lodes together, small quantity of ore from each, with promising appearance as we drive east. The thirty-four, east of Treglawn's, lode a foot wide, producing a ton of ore per fathom. By the above you will perceive the importance of our pushing our cross-cuts into the lodes, so as to enable us to open places on the lodes for the increase of our samplings. These cross-cuts are all dead work, and at present very expensive, but they must be persevered with; after a few months we shall have less of this expense, with an increase of ore ground.

The following resolutions were then carried unanimously:—

That the resolution passed at the meeting, held on the 26th ult., for the issuing of the new shares, be rescinded, and that the forfeited shares be merged into the general stock of the company.—That this meeting recommend the directors to call a special general meeting of the proprietors, to consider the expediency of rescinding the deed of settlement prepared by the late directors, and for the purpose of adopting certain improved rules and conditions for the governance of the company.

The CHAIRMAN stated that there was a deed prepared, but being very objectionable, they advised a new deed being drawn up.

A SHAREHOLDER having inquired the amount of money received for ore sold, which was answered to be 4600*l.*, and thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

## WENDRON ROYAL MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Monday, the 14th inst.

J. HUTCHINSON, Esq., in the chair.

The mining captains' reports were read, advising that, on account of the necessity of further sums of money being required for the effectual working of the mines, all operations must cease, and the mines be abandoned, if such supplies were not forthcoming. The directors, founding their report upon those of the mining captains, recommended an abandonment of the concern, not from the poorness of the ground, but the incompetency of the company to raise the required sum; at the same time that they expressed their confidence in being able to get a fair price for the property, as it was generally acknowledged to be valuable. From the accounts it appeared that there was in the hands of the bankers 74*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and with the secretary 33*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

The CHAIRMAN said, that this being the case of the company's affairs, it was for the meeting to determine what plan should be adopted.

A SHAREHOLDER proposed, with the view of proceeding at once to business, that the report and accounts should be received—this motion being carried unanimously, it was resolved,

"That the trustees be authorised to dispose of all machinery and materials on the mine on the best terms possible; and if they could not effect this within six months, that another meeting of the shareholders should be then called.

"That those parties who have paid the 10*s.* on the new shares, shall have the prior claim for such amount being returned them from the funds of the company."

The CHAIRMAN said, that they had received a letter from Captain Crease, to say, unless the mines of Ruby and Garlida were thoroughly prosecuted, he should forfeit them within two months' time.

Mr. CONCANAN said, that it was his opinion these mines had been worked with so much spirit, that if the case were brought before a jury, there could be no doubt but that any claim for damages would immediately fall to the ground. Captain Crease had been materially benefitted by their labours; his ground was worth 14,000*l.* more now than it was before, and the company, till within lately, had never relaxed in their operations; he had no doubt but that Captain Crease would help them to find some company, who would take the concern and work it, giving a fair remuneration to the present adventurers.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Concanan, if in case the mine was forfeited, the company was safe in leaving the materials upon it?

Mr. CONCANAN said they were perfectly safe, and that, according to the deed, they were free from all danger; he suggested that they should send and inform Captain Crease the directors were ready to receive overtures of purchase from any party who might have a wish to work the concern; he thought they would be acting wrong if they suffered the mine to remain idle, when that gentleman might have a company ready to work it. It was agreed that the directors should, through their solicitor, send a letter to Captain Crease to such effect.

A GENTLEMAN, appearing on behalf of Captain Crease, intimated that he would not be willing to agree to the proposition of the company; he naturally wished to see the concern worked by the company, and contended that Captain Crease had a right to complain, as the company should either give notice of abandonment, or else work the concern.

The DIRECTORS said that was impossible, if they had no funds; the communication they would send down to Captain Crease, and they had no doubt but that he would coincide in the opinion entertained by them; they would also carry into effect the resolution the meeting had passed.

Thanks to the chairman having been passed, the meeting adjourned.

## POTOSI, LA PAZ, AND PERUVIAN MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

JAMES BOXER, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN proceeded to state the object of the meeting, which was the result of a consultation with many holders of the old shares, with

the view of seeking redress from the directors, and to which they were justly entitled. Many shareholders had transmitted to him the numbers of their shares, and so far the advertisement had accomplished its object. The present meeting was convened, with the view of taking such measures for the recovery of their money as might be deemed necessary.

Mr. EMERSON, as one of those gentlemen to whom the chairman referred, observed, he had given great attention to the affairs of the company; he felt perfectly satisfied of the misconduct of the directors, and a series of resolutions to such effect would be submitted to the meeting. It was necessary that every shareholder should contribute, in proportion to his shares, to defray the expenses attendant on the investigation.

Mr. MOCATTA said, he felt assured that the shareholders would obtain redress; he had had an interview with the directors, at which he told them that their conduct rendered them under heavy liabilities.

The following resolutions amongst others were then submitted:

That a committee be appointed to adopt such measures as they shall deem expedient, to obtain from the directors a settlement of the just claims of the shareholders, and that Mr. S. S. Chapman, Mr. A. Emerson, and Mr. Greaves form such committee.

That one shilling per share be contributed by the holders of single and double shares, to defray the expenses of prosecuting any action at law, or other measures which may be adopted.

That Mr. James Boxer be appointed the solicitor for conducting the proceedings, under the control and direction of the committee.

Mr. ROPER observed, that law proceedings were referred to in the second resolution, and he begged to know the nature of such proceedings; the ocean of law being a wide space to traverse, and by embarking in such proceedings they would involve themselves in many expenses to which the shareholders would be liable.

Mr. MOCATTA considered such a question dangerous, as by answering it would be arming their enemies; he observed the number of shares of the company did not exceed 10,000, and if all paid up at the rate of a shilling per share, it would produce 500*l.*

Mr. ROPER expressed himself not at all satisfied, and should not consent to such proceedings, representing as he did friends who held shares to the extent of 400*l.*

The CHAIRMAN stated, he should have no objection to answer the question of that gentleman, but it would be highly injudicious to detail their proceedings; he felt it impossible to say what steps they should take, the general principle was, the shareholders had suffered wrong at the hands of the directors, and the law afforded them a remedy.

The second resolution upon being put, gave rise to much discussion: Mr. ROPER observing, he thought it advisable to have a more numerous meeting before such steps were adopted, and proposed that this meeting be held preliminary, and another called to determine on these points. He proposed that the committee should sift the affairs of the company and make their report, in which they would recommend what measures should be taken; he repose perfect confidence in the chairman, but objected to the meeting being bound before they knew what proceedings they should take. This resolution was ultimately carried.

On a vote of thanks being passed to the chairman, that gentleman in returning thanks observed, that in conducting the proceedings, he should be very cautious as to the steps he might deem it right to recommend.

## HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The meeting of shareholders in this undertaking has been further postponed until the 24th instant, when the mine agent's report on Trevidgia mine is expected; and when it is calculated upon that Mr. Blunt will be prepared to explain the delay which has occurred in the payment of the debt due to the company. It has been observed, that if the money may be reckoned upon, it will be placed in the credit of the company, and no question asked.

## CORNWALL GREAT UNIFIED MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the offices, on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

J. B. MUNAOZ, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement having been read convening the meeting, for the purpose of confirming or otherwise the resolutions passed at a former meeting, and the chairman having submitted the same,

Mr. CONCANAN proposed an amendment to the third resolution, to the effect, that one member of the committee should retire annually, but who should be eligible for re-election. This amendment, with unanimous consent, was adopted, and the whole of the resolutions thereto carried.

The CHAIRMAN said, that the object of the meeting being effected, they had only to adjourn, which was accordingly done, thanks having been previously voted.

## EAST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned general meeting was held at the White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 17th instant, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the last general meeting, and for general purposes.

EDWARD BLUNT, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the preceding meeting and the minutes were read, together with the advertisement of the present.

A letter was next read from Mr. GROUT, a director of the company, advising his having disposed of his shares, and consequently that having no longer an interest in the proceedings, he should not attend the meeting.

Mr. HACKETT, the chairman of the committee, proceeded to read the report and correspondence, which detailing the affairs of the company from the commencement, observed that no monies received from the sale of shares had been carried to the credit of the company; and recommended the deeds of the company being perused by some professional gentleman, in order to ascertain how far the title was valid, and expressing doubts as to the power vested in the directors to make it a scrip company; the committee could not advise the resumption of operations without the further recommendation of mining captains having duly inspected the mine; and from a further report, presented by the committee as an appendix, it appeared that the company were restricted from mining for silver ores. A report from the directors was also read.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that in the report of the committee, the observation was made that the product of shares which had been sold had not been carried to the credit of the company; he did not know what this implied; but if there was the slightest impression on the minds of the committee or the meeting, that the directors had jobbed in the shares, and so had made money, they laboured under a great mistake.

Mr. WACE here stated, he had heard from good authority, that a director had inadvised a party to take 100 shares, and which were consequently taken.

One of the Directors met this assertion by stating, that the shares referred to might possibly have been those sold on behalf of Mr. Malachy, who had a large interest in the concern.

Mr. HEATHORN said, he was led to believe from the representations made by Mr. Malachy, that the character of the ground was as good as Wheal Brothers.

Mr. HUTCHINSON observed, that all the shares sold in the market belonged to the Messrs. Williams, who being in the county, must have been witnesses to the fraudulent impositions practised upon the shareholders, who were highly reprehensible in not having communicated facts to the directors; he did not know whether they had any means of reaching them, in a legal point of view, if not, perhaps public opinion might bear upon them. It was here stated, that the Messrs. Williams had repeatedly applied for their shares, which were withheld on account of their not having signed the deed; upon their forwarding a receipt, which in the opinion of the solicitor of the company was equally binding, the shares were however delivered.

Mr. DUCROZ submitted a series of resolutions; the first being to the effect, "That the report of the committee be received, printed, and entered upon the minutes," caused much discussion; in the course of which, Mr. HARRISON moved as an amendment, "That as there were no funds, and there being so few proprietors, the report lying at the office would be quite sufficient." It was observed by several shareholders, that the subscriptions intended to be raised by the second resolution would defray the expense, or that the committee be requested to pay the cost of printing.

Mr. HEATHORN said, that instead of putting a board of control over the directors, they had better accept their resignation, and appoint others in their stead; upon which Mr. Ducroz referring to the subject of the Wheal Sisters Company, observed, that in that instance the directors had got off too easy.

A DIRECTOR complained, that there were parts in the report where the

committee had not confined themselves to facts, as such he objected to these statements being printed. It was then suggested that the report be read sentence by sentence, and discussed. After a protracted and deplorable conversation, in which much altercation ensued, a motion to this effect was put and carried; and the meeting having in part proceeded with the discussion, very wisely arrived at the conclusion, that it would be prudent to adjourn, and that in the interim the committee be invited to meet the directors, and with the assistance of the solicitor, consider upon altering the phraseology of such portions of their report as appeared objectionable. The meeting was then adjourned until Thursday the 31st of August, to meet at ten o'clock, at the White Hart Tavern.

## LONDON CONVEYANCE COMPANY.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Monday, the 14th instant.

HORACE TWISS, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly opened the business of the day, the object of the meeting being to receive the report of the committee appointed on a former occasion.

Mr. T. H. BRUCE proceeded to read the report of the committee, which entered very fully into the subjects to which their attention had been directed. The main features in the report were the acts of mismanagement of the board of directors; the want of system or uniformity with reference to the accounts of the company, and the delusiveness of the balance-sheet, submitted at a former meeting, there being, in addition to the loss then said to have been sustained, a further sum of 500*l.*, which should have been carried to account. There had been throughout irregularities and omissions, which were highly reprehensible, and reflected much discredit on the directors, on whose conduct the report commented freely, at the same time acquitting them from any charge which might be calculated to effect their characters as men of integrity. By the thirtieth clause of the deed of settlement, power is given to the proprietors to make such alterations therein as might be found expedient. By another clause, twenty-seven, directors were liable to be removed for misconduct in office. The report continued, that the conduct of the directors had been such as to justify the course being pursued, but submitted that the directors (who, it was complained of, were self-elected, and to remain in office until 1840), should tender their resignation. The report, which was very voluminous, was well received.

The CHAIRMAN rose, for the purpose of making a few observations on the report of that day submitted, and which he had not previously seen. He was not prepared to expect those minute details into which the report entered, as the object of the appointment of the committee was simply to ascertain whether the concern could be carried on with advantage, and, in his opinion, that was the only important point to which attention should be directed. He for one thought that the proprietors should look forward and not behind them. The chairman, after a slight interruption, continued, observing, that if again interrupted, he should vacate the chair and dissolve the meeting. He stated that it was perfectly impracticable, even were he competent, at the moment to enter into matters of account in the absence of the several necessary documents, while it was equally absurd to suppose a large meeting would enter into those details to which the report of the committee had directed their attention. He was satisfied that the most rigid scrutiny into the accounts, and into the acts of the board of directors, might be made, without reflecting the slightest discredit on one member of that body (to this Mr. Bruce expressed his ready concurrence). He then proceeded, at considerable length, to discuss the several points at issue, declaring that no advantage had been taken of the shareholders in the course adopted in the issue of shares, and reservation to the directors and projectors of certain advantages which they were expected to derive after the payment of 14 per cent. interest to the shareholders; a circumstance, in his opinion, by no means likely to take place. The justice or injustice was, however, of little moment, as there was not the slightest probability of their expectations being realised: the disorder which prevailed in the accounts and affairs of the company he readily admitted, up to the period of the discharge of their former manager, but a revision had since taken place. He agreed with the committee, that a further call was inevitable, which should be 1*l.* per share. He was free, however, to admit that, in his opinion, the concern never could answer, and that no profit could be expected to be made, for the profit made in the summer months (when they must look for their harvest) were more than engrossed by the losses in the winter. In carrying on the concern losses must be calculated upon until the month of April. He considered the most equitable mode of procedure would be to have the plant and stock valued, as between an incoming and an outgoing party, that those who were disposed to go on with the concern should pay to the parties retiring a certain sum per share, according to the valuation so made. This would avoid all legal difficulties which might otherwise arise, and prevent litigation. He for one should retire from the concern, feeling, as he did, that it could not be successfully carried on. Should this course not be adopted, the filing a bill in Chancery to dissolve the concern was then the only resource. Common law gives the power which the deed cannot destroy. He held but a small interest in the undertaking (we believe fifty shares); there was a duty, however, imposed on him, that of protecting the interests of others, and when he felt that he could, with justice to them and to himself, vacate his office, he should most certainly do so. He wished to get back his money; he would not admit for one moment the competency of the proprietors to remove him, as he could remain in office until 1840. He spoke legally on this point; if he retired, it would be quite a voluntary act. In conclusion, he recommended the committee to withdraw some of the matter in their report, and confine themselves to the consideration of the future, forgetful of the past.

A lengthened discussion here took place, in which the Chairman, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Thomas (a gentleman of the bar, who, if we might judge, availed himself of the opportunity of putting to the test his oratorical powers), and Mr. Boys, who indulged the meeting with one hour's dissertation on the diseases of horses, and the usual stable elucidations appended to the subject before the meeting, which were further accompanied by some remarks on chopped hay, by a practical man, took part. These learned remarks occupied the time of the meeting some two or three hours, which terminated with the report being received, and an adjournment until Thursday, the 14th Sept., it being the expectation that in the interim arrangements will be made for the retirement of the present directors, and the appointment of others in their stead.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, which he well deserved, and the meeting separated.

## EASTERN COAST OF CENTRAL AMERICA COMPANY.



**KELLEWERRIS CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.**—  
CAUTION.—Some of the Directors having unceremoniously and unhesitatingly announced another Call of Ten Shillings per share, the Shareholders are respectfully assured, it will be much to their interest to POSTPONE paying it until the accounts are produced at the ensuing meeting, to be held the 28th day of September next, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

A SHAREHOLDER.

**PUBLIC COMPANIES.**  
MEETINGS.

North Midland Railway Company	Leeds	August 23	7.
British Tin Mining Company	George and Vulture Tavern	22	1.
Rio Doce Company	City of London Tavern	23	1.
Hayl's Consols Mining Company	6. Freeman's-court	24	1.
Holmbush Mining Company	White Hart Tavern	24	1.
Wheel Sisters Mining Company	White Hart Tavern	30	2.
London and Southampton Railway Co.	City of London Tavern	30	1.
Southampton Dock Company	George and Vulture	31	12.
Great Western Railway Company	Bristol	31	11.
Hayle Railway Company	Office, London-wall	Sept. 1	1.
British Silver, Lead, and Copper Co.	Liverpool	12	124.
Kellewerris Mining Company	City of London Tavern	28	1.
West Tresavean Mining Company	City of London Tavern	29	1.
London and Greenwich Railway Co.	City of London Tavern	29	12.
London Grand Junction Railway Co.	City of London Tavern	29	1.
Great Wheal Prosper Mining Company	City of London Tavern	30	1.
Birm., Bristol, and Thames Junction	London Tavern	26	1.

## CALLS.

Birmingham, Bristol, & Thames Junction Railway	[London & Westminster Bank; Manc. & Liverp. Dist. Bank; W. of Eng. & S. Wales Dist.; Wilts and Dorset Bank.]	21st Aug. 21.	
British Tin Mining Company	5s. 22.	5. Adam's-court.	
Rocke Rock Tin Mining Co.	2s. 6d. 23.	5. Adam's-court.	
Albion Copper Mining Company	5s. 23.	Barclay and Co.	
Wherry Mining Company	30s. 31.	[London Westmins. Bank; Com. Bk. of Eng. Manches.; W. Dist. Bank, Penzance; Lubbock and Co.]	
British Silver, Lead, and Copper Co.	1L. Sept. 1.	Lubbock and Co.	
East Wheal Gilbert Mining Co.	5s. 4.		
Holmbush Mining Company	1L. 4.	Wright & Co., Covent-garden	
Rhymney Iron Company	6s. 7.	Glyn, Halifax, and Co.	
Great Western Railway	10s. 12.	To be paid as last call.	
Treleigh Consols Mining Co.	10s. 12.	Vere & Co.; W. Dist. Bk. Truro.	
West Tresavean Mining Co.	10s. 14.	Lubbock and Co.	
Kellewerris Consols Mining Co.	10s. 14.	Lubbock and Co.	
South Poigooth Mining Company	10s. 14.	Prescott, Grote, and Co.	
Bissoe Bridge Mining Association	10s. 15.	Williams, Deacon, and Co.	
Wheal Lenoy Mining Company	2s. 6d. 25.	R. K. Frost, Launceston.	
Jamaica Steam Navigation Co.	1L. 5s. Oct. 11.	Glyn, Halifax, and Co.	

## DIVIDENDS.

Candonga Mining Company	1L. per share	August 21.	
Huddersfield Banking Company	10 per cent.	24.	
Birmingham Town and District Bank	5L.	Sept. 1.	
Worcester and Birmingham Canal Company Ltd.	12.		

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**DUKE OF CORNWALL'S HARBOUR.**—The letter of Mr. George Ross, secretary of the company, shall appear in our next.

**THE SAFETY LAMP.**—We insert Mr. George Upton's letter in our present Number—that of Messrs. Bursill is necessarily deferred, from want of space. We wish those gentlemen who communicate their ideas more briefly; we are at all times pleased with matter of equal interest, more especially with reports of the numerous meetings and mining correspondence. Facts may be freely told, and require not the aid of voluminous correspondence, which too frequently only tends to mystify.

**IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.**—We have been favoured with a copy of the proceedings of the deputies (or House of Commons) in Brazil, on the subject of the duties paid by the Gongo Soco Mine, an abstract of which we shall endeavour to give in our next, with some general remarks on mining in Brazil.

**THE MINING JOURNAL,**  
And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 19, 1837.

We have this week again occasion to report the proceedings at numerous meetings of public companies, which are necessarily brief. There is one point which, however, will not escape the notice of shareholders—that of reports being presented by committees appointed to inquire into the prospects of the undertaking, and in some instances into the past acts of the directors, but who have not considered it necessary antecedent to the same being laid before the meeting of proprietors, to consult with the directors upon any of the points at issue, and hence the impracticability of arriving at any satisfactory conclusion, while an injustice is done to the board of management. In many instances, we find the same gentlemen forming the committee of inquiry, some two or three of whom take an active part, and who in some cases we are ready to admit, "do the state some service;" but we fear, that too frequently the motives which influence them, and the course which they adopt, will be found to afford strong evidence that a prejudice exists inimical to the direction, arising from the expectations entertained of acquiring profits from the jobbing in shares not having been realised. It must be manifest to the unbiased shareholder, that too many of his co-adventurers are parties to whom it is of little import whether the undertaking be that of the construction of a railway, the working of a mine, the operations of a joint stock bank, the omnibus conveyance of passengers, or washing by steam. Alike are the several undertakings embarked in, the facilities of travelling in England or Calcutta, underground operations at home or abroad, the discounting of bills and ramifications of the banking system, the advantages arising from a ride to Paddington, and the superiority of machinery over thumbs—each has its attraction to the speculator, who seldom or ever consults any other authority than that of the list of prices, which appear in the MINING JOURNAL or other publications, and which, for ourselves, we are free to admit, too seldom form an accurate guide, from the difficulty of acquiring information and the paucity of business done.

It has been our duty to attend several meetings whereat the directors have become first acquainted with the nature of the charges made against them, and when reports conveying matters of detail have been submitted for the first time to their consideration and that of the shareholders. We have ever been the advocates of committees of inquiry, and think that the period was too long deferred of such step being taken; but while we admit the policy of the course pursued in their appointment, we are not prepared to allow the propriety of their acts, where the object appears to be that of finding fault, rather than to correct abuses where they exist, or to consider the most advisable plan of promoting the interests of the company.

The decisions at the meetings of the "London Conveyance Company," and at the "East Wheal Brothers Company," although the undertakings are of minor importance compared with others, at once prove that much valuable time may be wasted in framing a report, the justice of the conclusions arrived at in which, is directly denied by those against whom the charges are made. The impracticability of entering into details at a public meeting is self-evident, while no real object of a beneficial nature can be achieved by angry discussion. In many cases of this nature the valour of the committee too frequently overcomes their discretion, and they

are induced to arrive at imperfect and incorrect conclusions. The resolutions at the meetings referred to, however, prove that there is some discrimination on the part of the proprietors, and we hail this as evidence of the return of reason, for the extremes have been great which have been experienced by public companies. In both instances to which we refer, adjournments of the meeting took place to afford an opportunity for the committee to discuss the several points at issue with the directors—a course which we should have thought so clearly pointed out by common sense, that the delay arising from its non-observance has to be lamented. Months pass away without a report being made, and when it is submitted, it is found to be imperfect as to its real object, and diffuse on points of slight interest, or matters of no importance. We recommend to committees, while they expose abuses, and consider how they can best recover the losses incurred, coolly to deliberate on the measures which it may be necessary to adopt to ensure economy and proper management in the future operations.

"Union is strength," and it will be found that the truth of this adage is never more strongly exemplified than when applied to the proceedings of "Joint Stock Companies."

The present position of the iron trade of Great Britain is one of extreme interest, not only to the iron master and his numerous dependents, but to the political economist, the man of science, and to the country generally. The quantity of this metal, so essential to all the purposes of civilization and the wants of society, which is produced in this country, not only far exceeds that furnished by any of our continental neighbours, but is actually almost equal to that which is supplied by all the rest of Europe put together—a fact sufficient of itself to demonstrate to those unacquainted with the subject, the immense importance, both local and national, of the branch of industry to which we would now direct attention.

Of this vast produce of iron, a large proportion is consumed within the limits of the British territories; and there is little need to point out the ingenious modes in which it is adapted to purposes of the highest utility. There is scarcely indeed a use to which iron has not been applied, nor is there any article, whether the most bulky or the most minute, to the construction of which it has not been made subservient—it forms alike the anchor which secures the ship, and the needle which directs her course—we have iron boats, iron bridges, and iron roads, and by the powerful agency of steam, iron locomotives which equal the fleetest racer in speed. Independently of our own vast consumption of this metal, we are also able to export a large quantity to foreign countries—not because they do not possess the raw material, in some cases quite as abundantly as ourselves, but that our natural and acquired facilities in this manufacture, enable us to supply this metal, either cheaper, of better quality, or more promptly, than can be done in other countries.

The great commercial vicissitudes which have occurred during the last two years, have been felt with all their force by the iron trade; it was for a time raised up to a pitch of unexampled prosperity—from that it has sunk to a point of the most severe depression, and we almost fear has yet hardly reached the worst crisis that awaits it. During this trying period, the conduct of the iron masters has been judicious, and regulated on the soundest principles: the make has been greatly reduced, and the most rigid economy has been practised, so as to avert, as far as possible, the ruinous consequences which were threatened by the general derangement of commercial affairs. Had this derangement indeed been of a more ordinary character—had it not been sweeping and severe in the extreme—we have little doubt that the measures alluded to would have had the desired effect; but the utter prostration of confidence and commercial activity which have characterized the late crisis, have been resistless in their effects, rendering even the most prudent measures of but little avail.

In addition, however, to the present derangement of the iron trade from external causes, there are other circumstances peculiar to itself, which must shortly effect a great revolution in this branch of industry, and which must daily operate upon it with increased force—we allude, of course, to the invention of the Hot-blast, and to Mr. CRANE's recent application of stone coal to the smelting of iron ore. The tendency of the former of these discoveries is greatly to economise the manufacture of iron (at the present time a point of the utmost importance); yet, it unfortunately combines this desideratum with difficulties and disadvantages, which are found in some cases materially to counteract the beneficial results which it is intended to produce. The tendency of the latter is to establish the iron manufacture in districts from which it was before hopelessly excluded—to render property, previously of little worth, highly valuable—and probably to furnish a new and superior quality of the metal itself. The former of these important inventions is as yet but partially adopted, and, we are disposed to believe, still more partially accommodated to local circumstances; the latter is completely in its infancy, and although well established as regards its general results, as yet untried, beyond the limits of a single establishment.

Never, we believe, since the first introduction of pit coal for smelting iron, about a century ago (the era from which the present importance of the iron trade is to be dated), did the iron manufacture present so remarkable and so interesting an aspect as at the present time—never was there a fairer field for exertion, or a more powerful stimulus to render it effectual. Great changes are in progress—changes by which some will benefit, while others may lose—and strenuous must be the efforts of both parties, the one to obtain the greatest advantage they are able, the other to sustain the smallest amount of loss. The increasing competition of foreign nations must also be kept in mind, for as we before had occasion to observe, the reason of our large export of iron is not because they do not possess the raw material in abundance, but from the great facilities which we possess of supplying this metal, "either of better quality, cheaper, or more promptly, than can be done in other countries."

Under all these circumstances, need we enforce the importance of the absolute necessity of the strictest economy in all that relates to the manufacture of iron, and of combining that economy with no less attention to the quality of the metal produced. The combina-

tion of these desiderata, is indeed a difficult point, and one that will require the full devotion of all the talent, and all the knowledge and practical experience which can be brought to bear upon the subject. As promoting the great object of economy, so necessary to meet the present low and declining prices, there is probably no object so important as the general adoption of the hot-blast to the fullest possible extent, and the removal of those difficulties (we will not hastily consider them insuperable) which are found in some districts to operate against its introduction. When we consider the vast economy which has in many instances been found to attend this process, and the short time that has elapsed since its introduction, we cannot be otherwise than sanguine as to its ultimate general adoption and success. In expressing this opinion, we would not by any means underrate the difficulties which, in some cases, embarrass the process, and the consequent deterioration of the quality of the metal—these facts have been most forcibly pointed out and commented upon in several able communications which we have lately received on the subject, and we feel great pleasure in having been thus instrumental in directing public attention to this important point, and in having communicated, through our columns, the very able views which have been expressed by some of our Correspondents on this subject. A clear knowledge of the nature of the difficulties to be surmounted, is an important step towards their being overcome; and we entertain no doubt that these difficulties are correctly described in the letters of our Correspondent, "Alpha," and of Mr. WOOD, which were inserted in our two last publications.

Having thus ascertained the causes which embarrass the operation of this important discovery, the next step will be to ascertain in what manner they may be avoided, and to contrive if possible some modification of the process, which will remove the evils complained of. On this subject some remarks will be found in a letter, which we insert in another place, and we would direct attention still more forcibly to the circumstance noticed by our Correspondent—that similar difficulties to those which now impede the introduction of the hot-blast, for "a very long period, in fact, more than a century," acted quite as powerfully against the use of coal for smelting iron. Seven years only have elapsed since the first discovery of the hot-blast, and can we be astonished that the process is not yet brought to perfection, when we recollect that one hundred and twenty years elapsed from the time when Dudley first smelted iron with coal, before the difficulties of the process were fully overcome, and iron works successfully established on this new principle? Such, however, was the case, Dudley first smelted iron with coal in 1619, but so many difficulties were met with that he could only produce three tons per week from one furnace. After forty years of toilsome application to the subject, this ingenious and indefatigable man could not increase the quantity to more than seven tons, and in this state he left the manufacture at his death. For more than a century the process occupied the attention of many individuals, and numerous unsuccessful attempts were made to smelt iron with pit coal, but it was not till about the year 1740, that all difficulties were overcome, and the first iron works on this new principle were established in Colebrook Dale, although during this period the iron trade was suffering severely from the decreasing quantity of fuel for making charcoal.

The recollection of these circumstances is well calculated to stimulate exertion in bringing the hot-blast into general use, and overcoming the difficulties which impede its progress, for we consider this process now, a matter of as much importance to the iron trade, as the use of coal was a century or two ago. Economy, the most rigid economy, is the great point on which this manufacture now depends, if not for existence, at least for prosperity and remunerating results; most strenuously, therefore, should we persevere in all that promises to advance this vital principle. Experiments and observations on this subject will ever find a ready place in our columns, which, from the nature and circulation of the MINING JOURNAL, we trust to render of the highest utility in promoting the great object in view, and re-establishing the prosperity of this most important branch of national industry.

We have received a communication from Mr. GEORGE ROSS, on the subject of the remarks which have appeared in our late Numbers on the proceedings of the "Duke of Cornwall's Harbour and Victoria Railway Company." Its extreme length, and the late hour at which we received it, precludes its insertion on the present occasion; and in the absence of which, we do not feel it right to make any further comment. We are glad to find that our remarks have had the effect of drawing forth an explanation from that gentleman, as the public, by having the whole of the merits of the case before them, will be better able to arrive at a fair conclusion.

**THE FUNDS.**  
CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

The business transacted during the week has not been of that magnitude to require particular remark, nor have the fluctuations been of importance. An improvement generally has been observable in the funds, and money being plenty, gives them a natural buoyancy. In the commercial world, money is easy, and the main difficulty appears in obtaining the means of employment. Confidence is daily more restored; and in many cases, bills which would have been rejected at any rate of interest some months since, are readily taken, 5 per cent. interest however being required. Consols experienced a rise of 4 per cent., being done at 92, although leaving off rather flatter, attributable in some measure to the little business comparatively doing. Bank Stock continues from 210 to 211. India Stock slightly improved, the last price being 259 1/2, or a full advance of 1 per cent. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds have been pretty steady, at from 46 to 49 pm., with a firmer appearance at the close. The Foreign Market affords no room for comment, business being limited, and the fluctuations insignificant. Spanish have, however, declined about 1 1/2 per cent., but the operations in this stock are principally confined to speculators, but few real investments being made, such is the disorder in the country, and we might also add, the total absence of correct information. In the Share Market business has been also limited. An advance has taken place in the Great Western Railway shares, which from 52 have advanced to 55. London and Birmingham 4 shares have also been done at an advance of 24. London and Greenwich are decidedly flat at 6 1/2 to 7 discount. London and Southampton are quoted 17 discount; and with reference to many others, the extent of business hardly justifies a price being named. Mining shares we regret to say attract but little attention; our reports of proceedings at meetings will best afford information of their progress, while prices depend on the nature and extent of the business to be done. There are doubtless many shares in the market, and indeed we might add, in the majority of the schemes, considerably under

## AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

their real value; but there is an indisposition on the part of the public, who are not already involved, and in most cases at high prices, to embark in them.

Coupons closed at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$  money and account. There has also been less demand for the heavier securities. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities are 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the New Three-and-a-Half per Cents. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Bank Stock 211 210 $\frac{1}{2}$  money. The premium upon Exchequer Bills 47 49, and upon India Bonds 48 50.

Spanish Bonds are quoted at 20 ex Coupons, which, with the Coupons, would rule at about 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; old Coupons 38; Deferred Bonds 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Portuguese New Bonds for Account 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and the Three per Cents. 25. The business in the South American Bonds has been limited to Brazilian at 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Colombian 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Dutch Stock 53; and the New Five per Cent. Loan 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The transactions in the Railway Share Market are very unimportant. Stephenson's Brighton 4 dis.; Rennie's 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  dis.; Birmingham quarter-shares 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  pm.; Greenwich 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  dis.; Southampton New Shares 9 pm.; and North Midland 4 dis. The London and Westminster Bank have reached par.

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

**CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.**—Consols for Account, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; Exchequer Bills, 47 49; East India Bonds, 258 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; Dutch Five per Cents., 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; Ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Portuguese Five per Cents., 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; Ditto Three per Cents., 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. Railways:—Stephenson's Brighton, 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  dis.; Great Western, 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  pm.; London and Birmingham, 45 47 pm., new shares 10 11 pm.; Southampton, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  15 $\frac{1}{2}$  dis.

**LONDON, AUGUST 18.**—The Lead market during the week has been in a very buoyant state—the trade coming very largely to market, and pigs may fairly be quoted at 20*l.*, and sheets at 25*l.* Iron is on the advance in Staffordshire 1*l.*, and in Wales, 10*s.* better. Tin is very flat, but reports speak of a rise on the Continent. Spelter comes also higher from Hamburg and France. Quicksilver is firm.

**REDRUTH, AUG. 17.**—Average standard, 105*l.* 8*s.*—Average produce, 7*s.*—Average price, 5*s.* 5*m.* 6*d.*—Quantity of ore, 1088.—Quantity of fine copper, 82 tons 8 cwt.—Amount of money, 5,694*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*—Average standard of last sale, 103*l.* 16*s.*—Produce, 8*s.*

### MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

#### ENGLISH MINES.

##### ALBION MINING COMPANY.

**August 15.**—The lode in the seventy fathom level, east from engine-shaft, on the counter, is three and a half feet wide, composed of a soft kindly spar, with spots of ore. The lode in the sixty, east from Nicholson's shaft, is also three and a half feet wide. We feel great pleasure in stating to-day the appearance is more cheering in this end than it has been for three or four weeks past. We have just commenced stoping in different places, and find one or two of them to be producing good work. J. MIDDLETON.

##### BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

**Great Wheal Venture Mine, August 14.**—The middle lode at the tins continues in size and quality much the same as last reported; working by six men, at 25*s.* per 100 kibbles. I will consult with Captain Francis respecting further operations. I should much like to push a level under the new discovery. Our tin stuff at the surface is turning out at the stamps just as we expected, but not so free to stamp as we anticipated. J. BRAY.

##### TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

**August 9.**—I beg to say that no particular alteration has taken place in the appearances of this mine for some time. I am glad to say our different stopes continue to produce tin stuff, equal in quality to any we have raised in this mine. The engine-shaft, and the different ends continue much the same as usual. We have holed the winze from the 100 to the 110, and have set the west end of the winze to stop at 25*s.* per fathom, where the lode is rich for tin; having now good air, we shall continue the 110 east, to get under the most productive ground in the level above. W. PAUL.

##### GWINEAR MINING COMPANY.

**August 12.**—I beg to inform you that we resumed sinking Wylliam's shaft, under the adit, in the early part of this week, conceiving, as the water was draining, that we should be enabled to do so without further interruption; to effect this, I took the men from Lemyn adit east; we were, however, disappointed, for after sinking about two feet, we found the water an obstacle to our proceeding farther for the present, and with the view of draining the old workings effectively and as expeditiously as possible, we resumed the ten fathom level cross-cut north, and I have the satisfaction of stating, that the water subsides in Wylliam's shaft as we progress in that direction, and it is likely we shall resume sinking that shaft on Monday or Tuesday next, which I am the more anxious to do, as we have in the little we have sunk, found some excellent stones of tin in the lode. I need not remind you, that this was a shaft we found sunk in former times about from three to four fathoms under the adit, and we have only, as yet, been able to clear and sink it a few feet further, for the reason I have given. **Twenty Fathom Level North.**—The ground in this end has been very hard during the past week, but at present is improving. We have not yet seen the lode in Wylliam's shaft at this level. **Twenty Fathom Level West and East.**—I have no alteration to communicate at these levels at present. **Twenty Fathom Level South.**—The ground in this cross-cut continues very favourable. C. N. BEATER.

##### ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

**August 12.**—I have no particular alteration worthy of notice to remark on in our past week's operations in Wheal Leeds. The fifty fathom level east, and the sixty fathom levels east and west, continue productive, and though there is no improvement in the lode as yet in the fifty fathom level west, the ground is more favourable. The plat, preparatory to our sinking the new winze, under the fifty to the sixty fathom level, east of the new engine-shaft, has been cut, and we shall proceed forthwith and sink on the course of the lode, and communicate those two levels in that direction as expeditiously as possible, to open our ground for tributaries, and to afford us facilities for working that part with advantage. I regret that we have not yet penetrated through the hard floor we have met with in sinking the new engine-shaft from the sixty to the seventy fathom level, but we do not apprehend it will be of long continuance. Our tributaries are working steadily. C. N. BEATER.

##### REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

**Callington, August 14.**—We have not yet cut the lode in the fifty fathom level east, which we attribute to its having changed its underlay, but we do not consider this any injury to our prospects. The lode in the forty fathom level south is equally productive. We have discontinued driving the twenty fathom level north. We have this day sampled about thirty-four tons of silver lead ores, which is a larger quantity than we anticipated. H. RICKARD.

##### EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

**August 14.**—I beg to hand you the account of our proceedings of last week, with the state of the mine. The lode in the twenty fathom level, east of Flap-jack shaft, is about ten inches wide, composed of white iron, mundic, and fluecan, and some spots of lead. We are now coming nearly under that part where we raised some good work for silver, in the ten fathom level above. The lode in the back of the ten fathom level is about eight inches wide, and not so productive as in my last. The lode in the five fathom level, where we have had a good bunch of silver, is about six inches wide, and now become poor; we have not broken a great quantity of silver this last week, as we have been obliged to put the men to get out the water from Mexico shaft as we are come very nearly to it, for safety for the men that are there employed in the twenty fathom level below. J. WILLIAMS.

##### HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

**August 14.**—The lode in the eighty fathom level west is from one and a half to two feet wide, composed of ore, mundic, and blende, and will now produce about two and a half tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the east end, at the eighty fathom level, is from four to six inches wide, composed chiefly of spar, with mundic and spots of ore. The lode in the east stope, in the back of the eighty fathom level, is two feet wide, composed of mundic, ore, and peat—will not turn out at present more than half a ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the west stope, in the back of this level, is from fifteen to eighteen inches big, poor, but from the appearance of the side of the lode, where the men are desuing, it appears to be improving in size and quantity: we shall commence breaking down this portion of the lode on Friday next. We have set the winze to sink below the sixty-two fathom level, by nine men, at 11*s.* per fathom; they will not be able to begin to sink until Wednesday next, in consequence of the stope being left in the level, by reason of our disengaging the pneumatic engine, and erecting a cage, pully stands, and shaft tackle, which occupied eleven days. The lode in the twenty fathom level east is one foot wide, chiefly caple and mundic, with a little ore. On the Flap-jack lode; the men that had taken it at the public setting found the water so quick that they forsook the bargain. On Tuesday last we set the winze to another pair, who have commenced this day, but the water is so quick, I am afraid that we shall not be able to sink much under this level. The sampler will not be able to sample the ore until Wednesday next, at which time we hope to have our usual quantity. S. SECCOMBE.

### CORNWALL UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.

**East Wheal Providence, August 15.**—It is with pleasure that I inform you that East Wheal Providence mine is looking very well. The lode at the sixteen fathom level, in the western end, is much improved in size and in appearance. It is in the bottom two feet wide, with good stones of copper. In the eastern end, at the same level, we have a good lode for copper; it has not been large in the back of the end, but in the middle and bottom it is two feet wide, worth from 5*s.* to 8*s.* per fathom. We are driving the end at 2*s.* 10*m.* WILLIAM HOOPER.

#### CORNURIAN MINE.

**August 12.**—In giving the report of this mine to-day, I beg to observe, that the 16 fathom level, on the west counter, is not so well as it has been for some fathoms before, but still there is a large kindly lode in this level, and I fully expect we shall have lead there again soon. The same level east, the men are taken out of the end, and put farther back in the level, to drive to the new engine-shaft. Bowden's shaft is not sunk deep enough as yet to hole to the sixteen fathom level on the east counter. The eight fathom level, on the Chiverton lode, continues much the same. Same level, on the east counter, we have broken some lead this week, and though the lode was small it was very rich. We are about nine fathoms deep in the new engine-shaft, in a fine strata of fair elvan, very congenial for lead. Our tributaries are still breaking plenty of work, and I think we shall raise as much lead this month as we have in any month since we began. Our boiler, bobs, and cylinder, and all the heavy parts of the engine, as well as a great deal of the rest, are on the mine. JOHN BORLASE.

#### UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

**August 15.**—**East Diagonal Shaft.**—The lode in this shaft is about two feet wide, producing but little ore at present. **Twenty-five Fathom Level.**—The lode in the winze sinking below this level, is from two to three feet wide, with ore of a fair quality. **Adit Level, East United Hills.**—In driving west at this level the lode is small and poor. **Adit Level.**—In the winze sinking below this level the lode is two feet wide, producing some good ore-ground hard. **Ten Fathom Level.**—We have communicated this winze to the twenty fathom level. **Twenty Fathom Level.**—The men have again resumed driving this level east on the course of the lode, it is about three feet wide. We have not cut any more lode in cross-cutting south. **Twenty-seven Fathom Level.**—At this level the lode continues much the same as last reported. In the winze sinking below, the lode is eighteen inches wide, good for ore. **Thirty Fathom Level.**—In this level the lode continues its size, and very good for ore. **Thirty-six Fathom Level.**—There is no alteration in this level during the past week. C. PENROSE.

#### ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

**Great St. George, Aug. 15.**—The appearances of the forty fathom level, west of Catcher's shaft, at Great St. George mine, are by no means favourable, there are no symptoms whatever of ore, and the lode itself is hardly deserving a title so honourable. The ground in the thirty fathom, west of Catcher's, is somewhat harder than usual, but notwithstanding, the lode contains a very fair quantity of ore, sufficient it is supposed, to pay three-fold the expense of driving. The lode in the rise, towards Burton's shaft, at the twenty fathom level, is still hard and unproductive. The lode at the twenty, east of Goyen's, consists at this time of some two or three minute branches of yellow ore; as this is, however, not its usual character, we may be daily in expectation of a change. The twenty-three fathom level, east of Goyen's, on what will for the future, in consequence of recent discoveries, be termed the middle lode, is now communicated to the west cross-cut, its present appearances are a shade better than when last reported, but the quantity of ore broken is still very trifling. The twenty fathom level, east of engine-shaft, on the north lode, is both small and poor. The end driving at the ten fathom level, by Sim, Harris, and Phs, having holed to Callaway's pitch is now suspended, and the men are now resumed to the south mine for the purpose of intersecting Coombe's lode to the south of Henry's shaft, at the fifty fathom level. The cross-cut, at the eighty-fathom level, having the same object in view, is passing through an excessively hard stratum of ground which, whenever there is the least crevice, gushes most abundantly with tepid water; however indisposed, therefore, we may be to draw favourable conclusions from the hardness of the ground, the circumstance of the water so profusely draining itself through every small orifice, and leaving, as is the case, the seventy fathom level completely dry, is quite enough to convince us that a few feet only a head of us is (what I really think may even now be calculated upon), a good bunch of ore; there is at present, in the back of the seventy fathom level, west of Flat-rod shaft, a hard bed of caple, which from the general character of the lode, we have every reason to believe, will shortly wear out. With this exception, the lode in this level looks remarkably well, and will, no doubt, produce four or five tons of ore per fathom. We have already sampled from this level thirty-four tons of ore. Eastward, the lode is not productive, the ground being much harder than common; there is, however, to the north, a branch, which is gradually approaching the road; the probability, therefore is, that a very considerable improvement will be the result of their junction. The winze sinking from the sixty, east of Flat-rod shaft, contains a lode twelve inches wide, of caple, spar, mundic, and ore, producing the latter one ton of low-priced ore per fathom; a trifling improvement has taken place in the lode upon which we are driving at the twenty fathom level, west of Devonshire's, but not sufficiently important to require any particular comment. At East St. George, things remain much in their accustomed state. Such is also pretty much the case with respect to Campbell's and Burton's shafts. Of the tribute department very little can be said, improvement has marked the progress of some of the pitches since the setting; whilst on the other hand, a deterioration in their value has been detected in others; on the whole, I should say, very little alteration has taken place. The engine-shaft at Wheal Leisure, is sinking through a lode from two to three feet big, of caple, spar, mundic, and ore, of the latter there is a little more than when last reported, and the contiguous country is somewhat softer than of late, so that all things considered, the appearances here are rather improved than otherwise. The lode in the 106 fathom level east, contains caple, spar, mundic, and occasionally good stones of ore, but altogether may be considered poor. Such is also the character of the same level west. The lode is decidedly favourable in the ninety-six, driving west, on Kerwick's, it is from two to three feet wide, and comprises spar and mundic, intermixed with good stones of ore; that portion of the lode already driven through will, no doubt, attract the attention of tributaries. The indications of the eighty-six fathom level, west of the western engine-shaft, are at this time most discouraging. The tributaries of this mine are proceeding satisfactorily. So little has yet been done in the cross-cut, at the bottom level, Wheal Prudence, that no alteration in the nature of the ground can be reported; the engine, however, works well, and the sump-men are proceeding with much regularity. At the sixty-two fathom level west, the lode continues large and promising, although under existing circumstances, it will not yield more than two tons of ore per fathom: but the lode in the winze, sinking from the fifty-two, which is a few fathoms a-head of the latter end, will produce at the very least, double that quantity of ore, in fact, such are the very favourable appearances of this winze, that we almost venture to declare that Wheal Prudence was never looking better. The tributaries are getting on much as usual. Since the above letter was written, a most gratifying improvement has taken place in the 106 fathom level, driving east, at Wheal Leisure. The lode, as just reported to me by Captain Roberts, contains a leader twelve inches big, of excellent yellow ore; in other respects it looks well, and I most heartily hope H. HUMPHRIES.

#### BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

**Aug. 16.**—The lode in the sixty-two, east and west, being hard and wet, I have thought it advisable to put the men in each end to drive on and desue the lode, in order to get through the hard back which they are now in as soon as possible, we find that we can now sink the winze in the bottom of the fifty-two, with little inconvenience from the water; the lode in each of the winzes is large and ore, yielding from three to four tons per fathom. In the fifty-two east, the lode is from three to four feet wide, assuming a more settled appearance than it has for the last fifteen or twenty fathoms driven. The lode in the eastern part of the mine in the fifty-two, forty-two, and thirty-two fathom levels, has been generally for some time past small, and always disordered by cross-heads or canting courses, but the stratum being of the most promising description, it is encouraging to persevere in driving further in order to see the lode in more settled ground. In the twenty-two fathom level, we have driven eight or ten fathoms in a large strong ore lode; the back and bottom are very promising, the end still ore, and the ground though soft is settled. J. STEPHENS.

#### WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

**August 14.**—I have to inform you that the engine-shaft is now about fifteen feet below the forty fathom level. We are draining the water from the bottom of this shaft by virtue of a sinking lift, and we now expect to be able to prosecute our sinking and other operations in regular order. The lode in the forty fathom level west, is about three feet big, composed of fluecan, spathose, iron, quartz, &c. The lode in the forty fathom level east is about fifteen inches big, also composed of quartz, carbonate of iron, &c. G. BENNETTS.

#### WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

The lode in the forty-three fathom level west is increased to about two feet wide, chiefly mundic; it may take about two months to get under the tin, where the tributaries are working in the thirty-three, and raising very good tin ores from the back and bottom, much better than any I have seen hitherto. East, at the same level, is just the size last reported, but poor. In the last report the Editor of the *Mining Journal*, by mistake, inserted that the dressing of the ores was let at "three shillings and fourpence in the pound," which ought to have been "three shillings and fourpence."

J. CARPENTER.

### WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

**August 14.**—Buckingham's Diagonal shaft is now down about sixteen feet under the thirty fathom level. The lode underlays about two feet in a fathom, and the branch of ore continues about eight inches wide. **Thirty Fathom Level East.**—The lode in this end is about nine inches wide, composed of prian, spar, and mundic. We drove the twenty fathom level, on the lode east west of Hodge's fluecan, eight feet in the past week; it is about twelve inches wide, composed of gossan and fluor spar, producing stones of yellow and grey ore. Wilkinson's engine-shaft is now down 15 fathoms 3 ft. 6 in. under the surface; the lode is large, and has an appearance of making a fine copper lode in depth. Driving west, on Moreton's lode, it is from three to four feet wide, composed of gossan, producing good stones of grey ore. Our tributaries are all working regular and getting fair wages. M. WILLIAMS.

#### TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

I have the pleasure to inform you that we sold fifty-four tons of ore last Thursday, at 6*s.* per ton, amounting to 326*l.* 14*s.* Our prospects at Shauger continue to improve as we explore the lode; at the thirty fathom level, each end has a promising appearance; the lode is two feet wide, leaving regular walls on each side, and producing a little ore, exactly as it did in the level above; it will take two months to extend this level under the ore ground in the twenty, but I expect an improvement every day, and have no doubt of our having ore here, sooner than we had in the level above. The twenty fathom level east west is now from the shaft fifteen fathoms, the last ten of which the lode has produced from two to three tons per fathom, and is now worth 10*s.* per fathom in driving. The back of this level is brought by tributaries at 2*s.* 3*d.* in the pound, and promises to yield a good pile of ore. I think, since our last sampling, we have drawn to surface nearly 100*t.* worth of ores, and have no doubt of getting another sampling equal to, if not exceeding the last. We have three pairs of tributaries working on three distinct lodes and getting wages, and another pair exploring Christow, which I expect will settle next week. We have begun to sink for a twenty fathom level, the ground is good, and I hope the men will get wages at 7*s.* per fathom. In the engine-shaft the ground is more favourable as we get near the junction of Maria and the south lode. In extending the twenty fathom level east from Williams's on the north lode, the lode is getting much the same appearance as it had in the adit, but as yet is not yet rich for ore.

W. SINCOCK.

#### EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

**August 14.**—The ground in the twenty-five fathom cross-cut continues much as last reported, neither is there much variation in the thirty-five fathom level, not having yet cut the Great Stopes lode, but this intersection may be expected shortly, as the ground is nearly driven where we anticipated cutting it. At Orchard, the lode in the sixteen fathom level is much improved during the last week, being now about two feet big, and pretty good for tin. The lode in the twenty-four fathom level is much as last week. The sump men have been occupied the greater part of the week in putting down a sinking lift, consequently but little has been done in the

## SAFETY LAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir.—Your Journal is, I know, readily and impartially opened to the correction of any error which may have appeared in its pages; I therefore trust, that you will allow me to correct one into which your correspondents' on Safety Lamps, Messrs. Bursill, have, perhaps, inadvertently fallen. It relates to the powers of our safety lamp, and denies its possession of a quality essential to all lamps of that kind, and which quality is, on the contrary, peculiarly effective in it. I am most anxious to remove all mistake on this point, to avoid the mortification of seeing a pursuit, eminently successful in its object, and calculated to remove an evil under which thousands have suffered, obstructed by misrepresentation, whether such misrepresentation emanates from the careless or the malevolent. In a letter which appeared in your Journal on the 5th inst., these gentlemen, after making some remarks on the "Rationales" of Sir H. Davy's lamp, the accuracy of which I shall not at present question, observe, that "this very beautiful and really useful system of neutralization (referring to the assumed principle of the Davy Lamp) appears to them to have been greatly lost sight of in the lamp invented by Messrs. Upton and Roberts"—that they consider it going out (in an inflammable atmosphere) so much earlier than the Davy Lamp, arises from this circumstance—they consider it, they say, a defect to be much regretted, "since the protection afforded by this lamp against sudden eruptions or currents, and the admirable arrangements for confining the explosion, when it does happen, to the interior of the lamp, render it, as far as it goes, an undoubted safety lamp." As a drawback, however, to its doing that, which the Davy Lamp will not do, they state, "they consider it would be wrong to conceal their opinion that, in the event of any accident happening to the glass (its breakage), it becomes less safe than the Davy Lamp," owing to the circumstance (as they conceive) of its drawing air from the bottom, "which air, they presume, would be either not at all, or ineffectually neutralized." It is, perhaps necessary, before I proceed further in discussing the matter at issue between myself and the Messrs. Bursill, to refer to the term neutralization. It is intended to mean, I presume, that the fire-damp of a coal mine (carburetted hydrogen and atmospheric air) is rendered unexplosive on its entrance into the Davy Lamp, from some peculiarity in the material or in the construction of that lamp. To obtain this property in a safety lamp, must be ever considered, by all who understand anything of the subject, the first object in its formation. The prevention of explosion depends solely on its accomplishment—it therefore can never be looked at with indifference, nor too highly valued. The point, therefore, immediately in dispute, as to superiority between the Davy Lamp and the lamp of Upton and Roberts, may be considered this neutralization of the inflammable gas. In this essential quality the Davy Lamp is remarkably faulty—hence its failure, when exposed to a current. In fact, it has the principle of neutralization in action only while it is itself, and its surrounding atmosphere, in a quiescent state. In no other case can its protection safely be relied on for one instant. When tried before the late Parliamentary Committee, "on Accidents in Mines," it proved to be the least safe of any lamp present. It is true that all exploded on that occasion, with the exception of our own, but the Davy Lamp could not sustain a test, which several of the other lamps effectually resisted. It might, I conceive, be reasonably assumed, that the proved safety of a lamp would render any defence of the principle on which it acted, unnecessary. In our case it seems otherwise, therefore, it is requisite to say, that this principle of neutralization, has not only not been lost sight of in its construction, but is carried to a much greater extent, than in any other lamp which has yet appeared. The contrivance by which this object is effected is peculiar to this particular lamp, and forms a distinguishing feature in its appearance. The next objection (one I shall not willingly remove), is going out sooner than the Davy, may be considered a fault by some, but will not be so, I believe, by any one possessing the common feelings of humanity. The lamp will always remain lighted longer than any workman ought to be kept, for the sake of his health, in an inflammable, which is always an unwholesome atmosphere. The concluding objection, which I shall now answer, gives me reason to infer, that these gentlemen have not yet seen the lamp they venture in these matters to impugn. It is, it seems their opinion, that it is less safe when the glass is broken than the Davy Lamp, and from this unaccountable circumstance, that it then draws air from the bottom. Surely, Messrs. Bursill's ought to know, and I presume they do in every case but the present, that air never takes a circuitous road to flame when it can find a direct one—in fact, it always passes the nearest way when not prevented—it is so with the lamp in question; therefore, whether the glass be removed accidentally or purposely, the action of the air from the bottom ceases, and it then becomes, in all respects, a Davy Lamp—neither less, nor, I regret to say, more safe. As Messrs. Bursill's Life Lamp has not yet, to my knowledge, made its appearance, I cannot at present pay them the compliment of noticing it. This shall not, however, be neglected when the proper period arrives. In the meantime, I beg to assure them, that I am sincerely glad to find fellow-labourers in a field where I have long toiled, and where there is still much to be done.

I remain, Sir, your obedient and obliged servant,

Sheffield, August 8.

G. UPTON.

## ON VENTILATION OF MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

In our last Number we inserted a letter from Mr. Usk Thompson; the following has since appeared in the *Merthyr Guardian*, from the columns of which we extract it as of interest.]

Sir.—In my last, was noticed the circumstances of danger, from which an explosion was likely to arise. In this I shall throw out a few hints on ventilation, &c.

Many circumstances should be adverted to, and a few diagrams inserted, to illustrate the subject fully; but that mode of publication would not suit at the present; I therefore shall satisfy myself with a few useful reflections, until that I shall have an opportunity of publishing a small volume, embracing subjects connected with mining. There have been other modes of carrying off, or destroying, the inflammable gas, than by establishing and keeping up a good current of air in the mine: but we suppose them somehow inefficient; or they should have had a more general adoption. We know of no better mode than that, for carrying off the hydrogen as it is generated; provided there be a systematic arrangement, and the current enters every part of the mine, and without it all will be in vain. It is no valid objection against this old-fashioned system, that by it, under the most judicious management, misfortunes have and do happen, unless there can be a plan devised for the annihilation of the gas, as soon as it appears; or that a plan can be adopted, that will not depend upon human agency for its existence, or perfection. There have been four or five agents employed in ventilation. First, the water-fall, which is most effectual when it can have sufficient gravity by the height of the fall, to impel a current of air into the mine. This agent, however, has its defects, and therefore is seldom employed. One reason why it is not so generally employed is, that a sufficient quantity is seldom to be obtained, and another reason is, it is attended with the inconvenience and expense of lifting it again. The second agent that I shall name is the furnace. It is the most useful, as well as the most common. There are different modes of constructing it, but the general principle is the same, viz.:—that of rarefaction to induce a current. If possible, three feet should be allowed for the vered sine of the arch above the furnace, and no less than four feet of square area for airway should be left in any part of the pit. The third agent that I shall mention that may be employed is, the hot cylinder. This is fixed in a drift, near the top of the shaft, so as fire can be employed, externally, to the cylinder, and thereby so heating it, that the air passing through it will be so rarefied as to induce a current. The fourth agent that may be employed is, the steam ventilator. This consists of a large wooden box continued down the upcast shaft, and leading from a boiler that is heated for the purpose of generating steam. The steam thus thrown down the upcast shaft will rarefy the air and thereby induce a current. The fifth, and last to be named, is the air-pump, employed sometimes in forcing, and at other times drawing it, by the formation of a vacuum.

The three last are only used when it is hazardous to keep on a furnace. A better plan than having access to these is, to establish the practice of keeping an oil or dumb furnace in every upcast pit. Then double coursing is useful; and, should the air be so bad, or mixed with hydrogen, as to be unfit to pass over the lit furnace, then, with little trouble or expense, the worst may be sent to the dumb furnace, and that which is more diluted, to the furnace that is lit up. Two downcast shafts will be useful; and in the upcast shaft, the single furnace shall cause a very powerful draft or current, from both places. The one furnace should

have its egress drift a few fathoms from the other up the shaft. The plan of coursing the air in a mine, is either single or double, i.e. it either goes up one and down the next board or stall, or it goes up two and down two. Sometimes, parting or splitting the air, i.e. sending part into one course and part into another, improves the air considerably. No part of the mine should be left unventilated, unless the pillars be all taken away, then no plan of coursing can be carried on. Perhaps the only safeguard that we can have, is the following:—A skirting drift should be open by the side of the waste pillars, into which the return air should pass; and, having access to the waste, by frequent hoisting, the inflammable air will be carried off as it is formed, or, at least, a part will be carried off, and this living drift will keep the waste safe. Into this drift, none, under any pretence, should be allowed to enter, except him who has charge of the mine; and he only should go for the sake of examining the air. In trying the candle every man should know, that between the last and first of the air, there will be a difference in the show. Upon the candle in the last of the air, the show or top, as it is called, will be a great deal more, and of a greyish colour, and, as danger approaches, the top or show will receive a little tinge of blue, and be exceedingly pointed at the top of the show. In the first of the air, the show will be a deal shorter, and more tinged with blue, especially near the place where the inflammable air is coming off. The more pit room can be obtained the better, as the gas will be more diluted the farther it goes. All should be on their guard against those conditions that are so very dangerous, and the principal have been pointed out. Every air course should be frequently examined, and repaired. Every downcast shaft should be as much exposed as possible, and every upcast shaft as much inclosed as it can be. Hoping these few lines may be of service to some of your readers, as well as for the entertainment of many.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

Usk THOMPSON.

Taff Vale Iron Works.

CALCUTTA AND SAUGUR RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir.—Seeing that you have made mention of my name in your report of the proceedings at a meeting of the shareholders of the Calcutta and Saugur Railway, held on the 7th inst., at the George and Vulture Tavern, I should esteem it an obligation, if you would give insertion to a few remarks from me thereon, in your next Journal. They have become necessary, in consequence of the extreme inaccuracy of your report, though this can easily be accounted for under the circumstances, and I am persuaded is attributable to misapprehension of the facts, and not to intentional misrepresentation.

You complain, very properly, of having been excluded from the room; but you are wrong in supposing that this was at the instance of the committee of inquiry. You say also, most justly, that publicity upon such an occasion was calculated to benefit the parties interested in the investigation; allow me to say, that I was personally anxious for the admission of your reporter, and should not have consented to his being excluded, if some gentlemen present had not stated that there was a reporter in the room, to insure a full report of the proceedings. I may add, that I had previously expressed my wish, in common with many members of the committee, that the proceedings should be made as public as possible, and that publicity was one of the principal objects the committee had in view. You are altogether in error also with regard to the fate of the resolutions, which I had the honour to submit to the meeting; so far were these resolutions from being lost, excepting two, of minor importance, that the two which were carried were of infinitely more consequence than all the rest put together. To enable you to judge for yourself, they are as follows:—

"That a gross deception was practised upon the public, by inserting, in the original prospectus, a list of gentlemen of estimation in India, who were represented as an India board of management, but who were wholly ignorant of the scheme, and immediately repudiated all participation therein upon being informed thereof, and treated the project as visionary and absurd."

"That this meeting cannot sufficiently express their reprobation of the conduct of some of the directors in trafficking in shares at a premium, to their own personal advantage, when, in fact, a considerable portion of original shares remained undisposed of."

The other resolutions, reflecting, as you truly say, upon the conduct of the directors and their officers, would all have been carried also, but for the votes of those gentlemen themselves—one indeed was only lost by the casting vote of the chairman: deducting, therefore, the votes of the directors, their engineer, and two solicitors, all of whom were involved in the censure cast upon them by the resolutions, and the votes of the clerk and the immediate connexions of the directors, it will become manifest that the real opinion of the meeting was decidedly against them. I was surprised beyond all measure that the directors were not restrained, by a sense of decency, from voting upon a question in which they had a direct and personal interest. I never witnessed such a proceeding before. I believe there is but one opinion of their conduct amongst persons acquainted with the facts, and the directors are egregiously mistaken, if they imagine that their votes at the meeting have relieved them from future difficulty. I will only trespass, however, further upon your columns, by inclosing, in the form of a postscript, a copy of a letter, addressed to the directors, in December, 1836, from Mr. John Swinhoe, of Calcutta, who is represented in the prospectus as being one of the board of management in India, as being also the solicitor to the company, the gentleman to whom the parties sent out to India were specially directed for countenance and advice. This letter was read to the meeting.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. VINES, JUN.

Reading, August 15.

TO MESSRS. BIRCELT AND SONS.

DEAR SIRS.—I have now the honour of acknowledging the receipt of a letter, dated April the 21st, 1836, addressed to Messrs. T. B. and J. H. Swinhoe, solicitors, of which firm I am a member, and signed by H. Short, managing director of a society called 'Calcutta and Saugur Railway and Harbour Company'; as Mr. Horne man, the superintendent sent out by that society, informs me that he has transmitted to that society the result of the information, &c., collected both through Government, and by his and Captain Ilbiston's personal surveys. The letter of the directors of the society, addressed to the Governor-General of India, and received by me about the same time as the official letter of Mr. Short, was sent by me, through Mr. Secretary Pinsop, to his lordship; a copy of the reply of Mr. Pinsop I have hereto annexed, in consequence of which I avail myself of the offer made by Mr. Pinsop in his letter, by requesting to be allowed copies of the reports and surveys therein alluded to, and which form part of those forwarded by Mr. Horne man to the society.

From the information thus acquired, it must be evident to the members of the proposed society, that the object of the society cannot be carried into effect; indeed, when the subject first reached Calcutta, it was a matter of astonishment to every individual that I met with, how such a scheme could be received as feasible by gentlemen professing the slightest knowledge of the locality of Saugur; and the Calcutta newspapers have justly, in my opinion, taken up the subject, and greatly reprobated the conduct of those members, who appear to have left Calcutta but recently, to allow their names to be placed as directors of a society, the scheme of which they must have been aware to be delusive and visionary, and could only have been first projected by individuals who were wholly ignorant of the matter, or from motives which do them no credit. It has been suggested by Mr. Horne man, that the railroad may be made from Diamond Harbour, a place about forty miles distant from Calcutta by water, and twenty-six by land: that such an undertaking is perfectly feasible, I readily admit, but that it could possibly tend to any advantage or profit to the shareholders of the scheme, is by no means equally as evident. The reply to one question alone appears to me to decide the point, which is, whether the railroad could convey 800 tons of cargo over twenty-six miles by railroad, and full two miles otherwise by land (for Government would never allow a railroad to run through Calcutta), at a cheaper rate than a steamer would bring a vessel of that tonnage out from Calcutta from Diamond Harbour; the latter expense would not exceed 30/-, whereas I take it to be impracticable that the tonnage above specified could be conveyed by railroad, as first specified, for less than twenty times that sum. I have named a vessel of 300 tons (although the first scheme that was circulated asserts that vessels of not larger than 500 tons come off Calcutta), as I feel assured that no husband or owner of a vessel of less than 900 tons would ever allow her to remain at Diamond Harbour in preference to her coming off Calcutta.

I beg also to state to the directors, that those gentlemen whom they thought proper to name as directors in India, were surprised at the liberty taken with their names, for it appears to be scarcely credible that a body of gentlemen should promote a scheme to be carried into effect 15,000 miles from their residence, and no visiting gentleman residing at that distance from them without their sanction, and without first ascertaining as to the feasibility of the project. I would also state, that it appears to me still less credible that the directors of this extraordinary scheme should send out a superintendent or surveyor, and an underman, with handsome salaries, without the slightest fund in Calcutta to pay the same, for scarcely were those gentlemen landed in Calcutta, than Mr. Horne man applied to me for a supply of money for himself and his co-conspirators, which I of course refused to do, not being in funds of the society; he, however, got an agent, Mr. Adam St. George, to him, who apprehended that the bills of Mr. Horne man on the directors were not negotiable in Calcutta, applied to me to join him; this also could not be expected by the directors that I should do. The non-remittance of any funds to Calcutta, I am free to say, gives the scheme an appearance to me of its not projecting from any good motive. With those feelings, I would strongly recommend the subscribers to the affairs of the society wound up honorably, fairly, and impartially, and within as short a time as practicable.

I beg to add, that on the first interview I had with Mr. Horne man, I declined to take any compensation for any trouble that I might have, or professional advice that might be required from me on behalf of the society, unless he could satisfy me of the feasibility of the scheme, offering to give the same gratis, as I would not, on any account, take money from a subscription of a project so visionary and absurd as the 'Saugur Railroad and Harbour Company.'

"I should perhaps state, that I have strongly urged Mr. Horne man, to send Mr.

Groves, as he is very properly sending Captain Ilbiston, to England, and to return it right to address you, instead of the directors, as I have greater reliance on you as professional men, than on gentlemen who would allow themselves to be named as directors in a wild scheme, without first ascertaining from Calcutta the feasibility of the same.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,  
J. H. SWINHOE.

"Since writing the above, I have circulated the inclosed circular among the principal shipowners and consignees of this port; and you will find their opinion bearing their opinions, as represented."

**IRON GUARDED FROM RUST.**—An important discovery has been made in Paris, if we may rely on a statement in the *Commerce*. According to that, a M. Sorel has found out a means, by galvanizing iron, to prevent its undergoing the process of oxidation. No description is given of his method, which seems to be a secret, but that a galvanized power is employed. It is affirmed that the experiments of several members of the Society of Encouragement of Art, have fully confirmed the statements of M. Sorel, and that there is a strong hope that his process may be applied to every species of iron employed in machinery or in the arts, however large, which it is desirable to preserve from rust. Watch springs and jewellery of polished steel are said to have remained perfectly bright, though they were a long time immersed in water, saturated with the galvanic powder. The experiments of Sir H. Davy in preserving copper from the effects of salt water by galvanism are noticed, and those experiments give countenance to the statement, that it may be possible, by galvanism, to guard iron from rust.

## WORK PERFORMED BY STEAM-ENGINES,

IN JULY, 1837.

[Taken from the official daily paper by Mr. THOMAS BRAKE, of Marston, Cornwall. \* stands for single, & for double, & in for inches.]

MINES	Diameter of the Cylinder.	Avg. quant. water raised per min.	Eng. in ft.	Quant. raised 1 foot high by 1 pound of coal.	Eng. in ft.	Engines Name
W. U. Wood.	William's 80 in. s.	301,46	8,92	1248 55,964,404	8,64	James Sims
Poldice	Sims's 90 in. s.	423,40	22,62	2296 51,621,591	5,97	ditto
Wh. Damsel.	Stephens's 50 in. s.	69,65	15,9	798 49,567,078	3,48	ditto
Wheat Jewel.	39 in. s.	52,77	13,6	553 27,427,582	2,58	ditto
Cardrew Dwns	66 in. s.	—	—	—	—	ditto
Wheat Tolgois	Ditto	—	—	—	—	F. Michell.
Horton's 70 in. s.	—	—	—	—	—	ditto
Fryce's 25 in. s.	—	—	—	—	—	ditto
Dolcoath	76 in. s.	190,48	9,82	1728 44,343,650	4,14	Jeffree.
E. W. Crofty	80 in. s.	181,36	8,92	2128 47,612,621	4,12	James Sims.
North Rosker	New eng. 70 in. s.	189,58	13,14	1063 81,151,261	3,7	John West.
South Rosker	W/Chance 60 in. s.	133,16	7,95	1092 74,860,647	5,9	ditto
Tincroft	56 in. s.	151,2	13,82	1170 45,566,279	3,62	ditto
Wheat Seton	45 in. s.	145,72	7,5	430 33,803,366	4,44	James Sims.
Wb. Treasury	East en. 50 in. s.	15,35	6,23	639 47,327,924	6,17	Gregor.
Burn's 64 in. s.	781,13	12,37	1588 53,186,926	5,59	ditto	
W. Penny 24 in. s.	13,1	—	228 27,136,229	6,2	ditto	
Wheat Julia.	80 in. s.	429,16	7,5	134,7 9,715,576	5,38	James Sims.
Carzine Gens.	70 in. s.	291,9	6,27	716 54,265,215	4,1	

# AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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L. Feltham, Bath, oil-merchant. [Dax and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields.]  
H. Pope, East Bedford, Nottinghamshire, wine-merchant. [Makinson & Co., Temple.]

## DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 6. J. Pappa and D. Sington, Stroud, Gloucestershire, woollen cloth manufacturers.—Sept. 7. T. Griffin, jun., Trentham, Staffordshire, dealer and Chapman.—Sept. 8. G. Daniel, Birmingham, merchant.—Sept. 10. J. Howard, Ripon, Yorkshire, scrivener.—Sept. 10. W. Brown, Leeds, worsted-spinner.—Sept. 11. T. and B. Hogg, Leeds, woollen cloth manufacturers.—Sept. 11. R. Westerby, Brotherton, Yorkshire, lime-burner.—Sept. 12. N. Gough, Newbury, Berkshire, corn-factor.—Sept. 12. J. Goff, Liverpool, grocer.—Sept. 13. N. Gough, Bedford, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—Sept. 13. J. Hill, Seagombe, Cheshire, brewer.

CERTIFICATE to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Sept. 9.

A. H. Leth, Bilston, Staffordshire, tallow-chandler.

## Friday, August 18.

### INSOLVENTS.

Aug. 11. William Wood, Milton, near Gravesend, builder.

18. Henry Dorset, Hermitage-Sussex, glazier.

### BANKRUPTCY SURVEYED.

Thomas Parker, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, goldsmith.

W. Wood, Gravesend, carpenter. [Newbold, Great Carter-lane, Doctor's Commons.]

J. Savage, Circus-street, St. Mary-le-bone, victualler. [Jay, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-st.]

T. Clarke, Lamb's Conduit-street, boot-maker. [Platt, Church-court, Clement's-lane.]

J. Brabie, Kent-street, Surrey, spectacles-maker. [Holmes, Bridge-st., Southwark.]

J. Walker, Old Kent-road, Surrey, chemist. [Clawke & Co., Craven-st., Strand.]

J. Roots, Cross Keys-mews, Marylebone, dealer in milk. [Willoughby, Clifford's Inn.]

J. Longen, Liverpool, victualler. [Houme and Co., New Inn.]

W. Richardson, late of Thorntwiate, Cumberland, woollen-manufacturer. [Lead-bitter, Staple Inn.]

J. Hayward, Leamington-Priors, Warwickshire, lodging-house-keeper. [Richards.]

R. Tipping, Birmingham, gun-manufacturer. [Smith, Lyon's Inn, Strand.]

J. Copstone, Exeter, grocer. [Fox, Finsbury-circus.]

Temple.

J. Rutherford, Beaconsfield, Cheshire, taylor. [Blackstock and Co., Paper-buildings.]

J. Worthington and J. Colman, Stockport, drapers. [Bower and Co., Chancery-lane.]

W. Hale, Bath, scrivener. [Hows, Whittington and Co., Lincoln's Inn.]

### DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 11. T. Rawlin, Epping, linocutaper.—Sept. 11. J. Goldsworthy, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, coal-merchant.—Sept. 9. W. J. Cockerill, Poultry, music-seller.—Sept. 14. W. Emerson, Alford, Lincolnshire, henebrand—Sept. 21. J. Lancashire, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, currier.—Sept. 14. C. H. Gray, Bath, provision-merchant.—Sept. 14. J. Jackson, Liverpool, brewer.—Sept. 11. T. Noblet and W. Noblet, Manchester, corn-merchants.—Sept. 11. W. B. Babbage, Great Yarmouth, dealer and Chapman.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Sept. 8.

W. Roberts, Churwell, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—J. Emmett and A. Emmett, Old Kent-road, market-gardeners.—N. J. Canstatt and M. Dyte, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, surgeons.—J. Wilmet, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, coach-proprietor.—C. Ellis, Stockwell-green, Surrey, coal-merchant.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**THE COLONIAL MARKETS.**—The demand for all sorts of West India sugars has been considerable since our last, and the prices of last week have been fully maintained. The finer descriptions have become rather scarce; middling and fine Barbadoes sold from 58s. to 61s. 6d.; brown St. Lucia sold at 61s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.; middling yellow, 55s. to 56s. 6d.; and fine yellow, 57s. 6d. to 62s. per cwt. It is estimated that about 3200 hds. have been sold this week.

**Mauritius.**—The demand for these descriptions has been brisk, and at the public sales on Tuesday, which comprised 10,52 bags, an advance on the previous morning of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. was established, and the whole quantity was readily taken; fine yellow sold at 61s. to 63s.; good middling, 56s. 6d. to 59s. 6d.; dry brown, 51s. to 52s. 6d. per cwt.

**EAST INDIA SUGARS.**—There has been an increase in the demand for Bengal, both from the grocers and shippers, and a general advance of 1s. per cwt. has been readily paid; fine white realised 47s. to 67s. 6d.; low middling, 63s. to 66s. per cwt.

**Refined.**—The prices of all descriptions of refined goods remain firm, full last week's rates have been paid both by the grocers and exporters; goods for delivery are scarce, lumps to pass the standard sold at 78s. to 75s. 6d.; fine crushed, 32s.; Bambo loaves, 76s. to 86s.; powder loaves, 78s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.; Prussian lumps, 74s. 6d. to 77s. 6d. per cwt.

**COFFEES.**—The market for British Plantation coffee is improving, 355 casks and 140 barrels were brought to auction, for which there was a good demand and full former rates were paid, and in some instances a trifling advance; the whole quantity found ready buyers, fine Jamaica sold at 165s., to 118s.; fine ordinary, 88s. to 100s. The market for Ceylon was flat, in consequence of a large parcel being advertised for sale next week. Mocha remains firm at last week's prices.

**TEAS.**—The demand for tea is steady and improving, the tone of the market is healthy, the general feeling being that the article will gradually and steadily recover the severe depreciation in prices under which it has so long suffered. There is a great deal of inquiry for teas, and for such brakies of the late sales as have been brought in the market, an advance on cost has been paid.

**HOPS.**—In the market much heaviness continues to prevail, and such is the trifling extent of business doing, that no accurate prices can be quoted. The accounts from the Plantations are of a less-favourable character, and the estimated duty has fallen to 185,000.

**TALLOW.**—The prices of yellow candle tallow have advanced since our last, and rather more business has been done on the spot as well as for arrival at 39s. to 39s. 6d. per cwt. The last advices from St. Petersburg, report the market there as steady at 101 to 102 roubles; and the quantity shipped off about 67,000 casks against 54,000 at the same time last year.

### GOLD AND SILVER.

Foreign Gold in Bars (standard) ..... per oz. £3 17 9  
Foreign Gold in Coin, Spanish Doubloons ..... 3 14 6  
..... 20 Franc pieces ..... 3 16 24  
New Dollars ..... 0 4 98  
Silver in Bars (standard) ..... 0 4 112

### METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1837.

July Thermometer. Barometer. July Thermometer. Barometer.  
Thursday, 10. 46 to 73 20.89 to 29.84 Monday 14. 40° 78 30.12 to 30.18  
Friday, 11. 51° 73 29.88 to 29.55 Tuesday 15. 40° 75 30.18 to 30.12  
Saturday, 12. 47° 75 29.82 to 29.94 Wednesday 16. 47° 76 30.06 to 30.92  
Sunday 13. 43° 76 30.04 to 30.11

Winds S. W. and N. E. Generally clear; a few drops of rain on the afternoon of the 16th.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

### SALE OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA,

Sampled July 25, and sold at Swansea, Aug. 16.

Mines	Tons	Standard	Price	Purchaser	Mines	Tons	Standard	Price	Purchaser
Knockmahan	126. 100	8 5 0.	Crown Co.	Cronbane 64. 133. 1 18 6.	Williams, do.	98. 9 15 0.	Tigray 60. 133. 1 18 6.	Williams, do.	Benson, do.
do.	98.	9 15 0.	—	Tigray 60. 133. 1 18 6.	do.	41. 107. 2.	4 17 6.	—	—
do.	97.	9 64. 8 16 0.	—	do.	41. 107. 2.	4 17 6.	—	—	—
do.	96.	9 24. 8 8 6.	—	Chili 103. 902. 20 11 0.	Williams, do.	102. 89. 19 18 0.	Vivians, do.	do.	—
do.	49.	102. 6 13 6.	Freemans, do.	do.	102. 89. 19 18 0.	Vivians, do.	do.	—	—
do.	27.	97. 8 10 0.	Cobre, do.	do.	102. 89. 19 18 0.	Vivians, do.	do.	—	—
do.	25.	102. 6 13 6.	Crown Co.	do.	102. 89. 19 18 0.	Vivians, do.	do.	—	—
do.	22.	107. 4 19 6.	—	do.	80. 89. 14 19 0.	Nevill, do.	do.	—	—
Ballymular	86. 121. 2 18 0.	N. Nevill, do.	do.	9. 83. 32 10 0.	Vivians, do.	do.	—	—	—
do.	82.	113. 4 2 6.	Williams, Norway.	do.	95. 88. 15 12 0.	Vivians, do.	do.	—	—
do.	63.	114. 4 6 6.	—	do.	68. 95. 21 11 0.	Williams, do.	do.	—	—
do.	61.	111. 4 2 6.	—	do.	26. 83. 33 3 0.	Vivians, do.	do.	—	—
do.	60.	118. 3 1 0.	Llanberis 65. 124. 2 14 6.	Crown Co.	do.	10. 100. 4 17 6.	Nevill, do.	do.	—
do.	73.	141. 1 18 0.	Valparaiso 13. 91. 12 7 6.	—	do.	10. 100. 4 17 6.	—	—	—

### TOTAL PRODUCE.

Knockmahan ..... 531. .... £4430 4 6 Cobre ..... 194. .... £3126 10 0  
Ballymular ..... 351. .... 1271 6. 0. Norway ..... 185. .... 4158 3 0  
Cronbane ..... 384. .... 819 11 6 Drws y-coal ..... 42. .... 204 15 0  
Tigray ..... 265. .... 4935 9 0 Valparaiso ..... 13. .... 160 17 6

Copper Ores for Sale on August 30.—Knockmahan, 138; ditto, 102; ditto, 100; ditto, 63; ditto, 61; ditto, 60.—Tigray, 71; ditto, 68; ditto, 60; ditto, 52; ditto, 37; ditto, 33; ditto, 22.—Cronbane, 85; ditto, 51; ditto, 20.—Chili, 100; ditto, 85; ditto, 25; ditto, 98; ditto, 75; ditto, 33.—Ballymular, 85; ditto, 82; ditto, 76; ditto, 62; ditto, 44; ditto, 7.—Cobre, 67; ditto, 59; ditto, 56; ditto, 44; ditto, 37.—Wales, 50.—Ballygahan, 45; ditto, 2; ditto, 1.—North Wales, 12.—Total, 2166.

### SALE OF COPPER ORES AT REDRUTH.

Sampled August 2, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, August 17.

Mines	Tons	Price	Purchaser	Mines	Tons	Price	Purchaser
Treasvean	74.	6 1 0.	Freedmans, do.	Wh. Charl.	64.	3 0 0.	Crown Co.
ditto	71.	6 3 6.	Mines Royal	ditto	55.	2 17 0.	Williams, do.
ditto	68.	7 11 0.	Crown Co.	Trehether	95.	4 1 6.	Mines Royal
ditto	68.	4 0 0.	—	W. Gorland	79.	7 3 6.	—
ditto	62.	7 7 6.	Freemans, do.	W. Damself	42.	6 14 6.	—
ditto	47.	2 8 0.	English Co.	Cardrew C.	31.	4 14 6.	Williams, do.
ditto	111.	5 7 0.	Freemans, do.	S. Polgoath	21.	7 9 0.	Freemans, do.
Wh. Charl.	72.	3 10 0.	Crown Co.	Rouse's Ores	8.	2 12 0.	English Co.

### TOTAL PRODUCE.

Treasvean ..... 385 tons £2221 11 6 Wheat Damself ..... 42 tons £282 9 0  
Fowey Consols ..... 224 tons 1277 10 9 Cardrew Consols ..... 31. .... 146 9 6  
Gt. Wh. Charlotte 191 tons 600 15 0 South Polgoath ..... 21. .... 156 9 0  
Trelleian ..... 95 tons 384 15 0 Ting-Tang ..... 12. .... 36 12 0  
Wheal Gorland ..... 79 tons 566 16 6 Rouse's Ores ..... 8. .... 20 16 0

Average standard, 1051. 8s.—Average produce, 5L 5s. 6d.—Quantity of ore, 5,694. 3s. 6d.—Average standard of last sale, 1031. 16s.—Produce, 8s.

Copper ore for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth. Mines and Parcels.—Consolidated Mines, 727; United Mines, 511; Great St. George, 418; Fowey Consols, 329; Godolphin, 122; Carn Brea, 117; Polbreen, 18.—Total, 2242.

Copper Ore for Sale on Thursday week, at Serpell's Pool, Mines and Parcels. Consolidated Mines, 955; North Roscar, 590; South Roscar, Wheal Chance, and Wheal Gerry, 432; East Crofty and Longclose, 402; United Hills, 303; South Towan, 242; Fowey Consols, 207; Dolcoath, 184; South Wheal Bassett, 153; Tincroft, 116; East Pool, 115; Wheal Harriet, 89; Wheal Seaton, 65; South Caradon, 52; Wheyvyan, 60; Whe. Sparrow, 19; Whe. Clarence, 12; Wheal Towan, 8.—Total, 4004.

## CORN EXCHANGE, AUGUST 18, 1837.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

## ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS.

	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
BANK STOCK, 8 per Cent.	210½	211 10½	210½ 11	210½	211 10½	211 10½
3 per Cent. Red. Anns.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
3 per Cent. Consols	912½	915½	912½	92 12	91½	91½
3 per Cent. Anns.	1818	—	—	—	100	100
3 per Cent. Anns.	1726	—	—	—	100	100
34 per Cent. Red. Anns.	993 100	995 100	100 100	100 99½	100 100	100 99½
New 3½ per Cent. Anns.	99½ 1	99½ 2	99½ 2	99½ 2	99½ 2	99½ 2
New 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Anns.	1860	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Anns. for 20 Years	1859	14½	—	—	14½	—
Ditto	1860	—	14½	14½	14½	14½
Oriental	—	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½
India Stock, 104 per Cent.	238½	238½	—	259	259	—
South Sea Stock, 34 per Cent.	102½	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Old Ann. 3 per Cent.	90½	91½	—	—	—	—
Ditto New Ann. 3 per Cent.	89½	89½	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. Anns.	1751	—	—	—	—	—
India Bonds, 4 per Cent.	47 49 p	47 49 p	46 48 p	46 49 p	47 49 p	48 50 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d. £1000, 47 49	47 49	47 49	46 48	46 49	47 49	47 49
Ditto	£500	47 49	47 49	46 48	46 49	47 49
Ditto	Small	47 49	47 49	46 48	46 49	47 49
Ditto	Com.	—	—	—	—	—
3 p. Cent. Cons. for Ac. 25 Aug.	91½	91½ 2	91½ 2	92 12	91½ 2	91½ 2
India Stock for Op. 24 Aug.	—	—	—	—	—	—

## BANK OF ENGLAND.—TRANSFER BOOKS.

	SHUT.	OPEN.
Bank Stock	Tuesday Sept. 5, 1837.	Tuesday Oct. 17, 1837
1 per cent. Reduced	Friday, Sept. 1, "	Friday, Oct. 20, "
34 per cent. Reduced	Friday, Sept. 1, "	Friday, Oct. 20, "
34 per cent. 1818	Tuesday, Sept. 5, "	Tuesday, Oct. 17, "
Long Annuities	Saturday Sept. 2, "	Saturday Oct. 21, "
Ann. for terms of Years	Saturday Sept. 9, "	Thursday, Oct. 19, "
Old South Sea Ann.	Friday, Sept. 8, "	Friday, Oct. 13, "

## FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Austrian, 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian, 5 per Cent.	—	103	102½	—	—	102½
Brazilian	84½	—	—	84½ 4	84½ 4	—
Ditto	1829	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba, 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilian, 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian, 6 per Cent.	22	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, 1824 ditto	24½	24½	24½ 1	25 43	—	24½
Danish, 3 per Cent.	—	—	—	73½ 3	—	73½ 3
Greek, 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, 1825, 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	18½	—	18½
Mexican, 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, deferred	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, 1825, 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	24½ 2	—	24½ 2
Neopolitan, 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, 6 per Cent.	—	19	—	—	—	—
Portuguese, 5 per Cent.	—	70	—	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent.	40 39½	39½ 82	38½ 9	39½ 10	38½ 94	—
Ditto, 5 per Cent.	254	254	25½ 48	24½ 52	25½ 5	25
Prussian, 4 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish, 1822, 5 per Cent.	—	114½	114½	—	—	111
Ditto, Consols, Nov.	21½	21 20½	20½ 6	20½ 19½	19½ 20	—
Ditto, passive	—	41	—	40	38	—
Ditto, deferred	—	54	5½	54	—	54
Ditto, 24 per Cent.	52½ 2	53 23	53 25	53½ 3	53½ 34	52½ 34
Ditto, 5 per Cent.	101½ 2	102½	102½ 1	102½ 4	102½ 4	102½ 4

## FRENCH FUNDS.

	FARMS.	LONDON.
5 per Cent. Ann.	Aug. 10, 110½ 60c.	Aug. 12, 110½ 55c.
Ex. on Lond. 1 m.h.	25f. 35c.	25f. 35c.
ditto 3 mhs.	25f. 20c.	25f. 20c.
44 per Cent. Ann.	—	25f. 22½c.
4 per Cent. Ann.	101f. 10c.	102f.
Exchange	101f. 10c.	102f.
3 per cent.	79f. 30c.	79f. 30c.
Exchange	79f. 30c.	79f. 30c.
Bank Shares	2420f.	2425f.

## IRISH FUNDS.

	Aug. 10.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 18.
Bank Stock	199½	—	Royal Canal Stock	—	32½	—
Governor Debentures	34 per cent.	91½	Patriotic Insurance	10 0 0	5½	—
Ditto Stock	34 per cent.	90	Prov. Bank of Ireland	25 0 0	—	—
Ditto New	34 per cent.	99	Hibernian Bank	25 0 0	22½	—
Ditto ditto, reduced	4 per cent.	98	Grand Canal Stock	—	26	—
Consols	3 per cent.	92	Mining Co. of Ireland	7 0 0	—	—
City Debentures	4 per cent.	58½	City of Dublin Steam Co.	100 0	105	—
Exchequer Bills	2d. per diem.	7½	Kingstown Railway	60 0 0	—	—

## AMERICAN FUNDS.

	London	America
Revolving	—	—
New York 1845	—	—
5 1846, 7	88	—
1850	—	88 89
Pennsylv. 1859, 49, 41.	—	—
1846, 4.	88 87½	—
1853, 4.	—	—
1856, Peak.	—	—
1858	—	—
1862, 62	92½	—
Maryland 6 1870	96½	—
Ohio 6 1850	97	115

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1837.

Printed	Prices negotiated on Change.	Printed	Prices negotiated on Change.
Amsterdam	12 5½ 12 4	12 4½	—
Ditto at Sight	12 12 12 12 12 12	12 12 12 12 12 12	—
Rotterdam	12 6 12 4½ 12 12	12 6 12 4½ 12 12	—
Antwerp	12 5½ 12 4½	12 5½ 12 4½	—
Hamburg Mcs. B.	13 15 13 13 13 14	13 15 13 13 13 14	—
Altona	13 15 13 13 13 14	—	—
Paris, 3 days' sight	25 60 25 45 25 50	25 60 25 45 25 50	—
Ditto	25 60 25 75 25 80	25 60 25 75 25 80	—
Marseilles	25 10 25 26 26 24	25 10 25 26 26 24	—
Frankfort on Main	154 153½ 153½ 153½	154 153½ 153½ 153½	—
Petersburg p. r. ruble	10	—	—
Berlin... cur. dol.	7 3	—	—
Vienna eff.	10 17 10 13 10 16	10 17 10 13 10 16	—
Trieste ditto	10 20 10 17 10 19	10 20 10 17 10 19	—
Madrid	34	34	—
Cadiz	35	35½ 35½	—
Bilbao	34	—	—
Barcelona	34	—	—

## PRICES OF METALS.

Corras, Brit.—Cake	s. d.	Corras, Brit.—Pig, No. I.	s. d.	Corras, Brit.—Bar, ton 10 0 to 8 0	ton 4 15 0	Corras, Brit.—Bar, ton 10 0 to 8 0	ton